

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 18.
WHOLE NUMBER 746.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1877.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

BENT & BUSH, ARMY AND NAVY FURNISHERS, 387 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

SEND FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

BAKER & MCKENNEY,
141 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.

NEW REGULATION ARMY EQUIPMENTS

MILITARY GOODS,

FOR THE ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD.

Fall-dress Hats, Epaulettes, Fatigue Caps, and all kinds of Equipments for the Army and National Guard of the various States constantly on hand and made to order at short notice.
Goods Sent C. O. D. Everywhere.

POLLARD, ALFORD & CO.

No. 104 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

MILITARY GOODS,

Banners and Flags.

SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, EPAULETTES, CHAPEAUX, HELMETS, CAPS, SHOULDER KNOTS, STRAPS, AIGUILLETES, GAUNTLETS, CAP ORNAMENTS, BOXING GLOVES AND FENCING FOILS.

GOLD AND SILVER

LACES, FRINGES, CORDS, BRAIDS, TASSELS, BUTTONS, ROSETTES, STARS.

SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,

No. 46 Maiden Lane, New York,

MILITARY GOODS,

EQUIPMENTS FOR OFFICERS OF ARMY, NAVY AND NATIONAL GUARD.

Swords, Belts, Shoulder Straps, Epaulettes, Chapeaux, Fatigue and Dress Hats and Caps, etc. Banners and Flags, Gold and Silver—Trimming, Laces, Fringes, etc.

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN,

7 Bond St., New York.

Army, Navy and National Guard Goods.

Orders taken for the Military fabrics of FIRMIN & SONS, London.

ORIENTAL POWDER MILLS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

GUNPOWDER.

A large Stock of Sporting, Shipping, Mining and Blasting Powders always on hand. GOVERNMENT POWDER of all kinds manufactured to order.

Office—13 Broad St., Boston.

AGENCIES IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.



F. J. KALDENBERG

Received the only Prize awarded by the International Jury—for American made Meerschaum Goods, at the Centennial Exposition.

Manufacturer of MEERSCHAUM PIPES, CIGAR HOLDERS, Etc., etc. Also, a fine assortment of FRENCH BILAR WOOD PIPES, and the best brands of American and Foreign TOBACCO Wholesale and Retail.

Illustrated Price List sent on application.

Goods sent by Mail or Express to any part of the country.

REPAIRING done in the best manner. Factory and Wareroom, 117 Fulton St.

{ No. 6 Astor House (Broadway), }
{ No. 71 Nassau St., cor. John St., } **NEW YORK.**



C. STEHR,
Manufacturer of MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS, 347 BROOME STREET, 3 doors from the Bowery, N. Y., received the highest award, First Prize Medal, and Diploma, Centennial Exhibition, 1876, Philadelphia.

Any special design of Pipes and Cigarholders cut to order. Pipes boiled by the new process. Repairing done proper and at the shortest notice. Write for an Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.



THE UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE COMPANY,
LOWELL, MASS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Central Fire, Solid Head,

Brass Shell, Re-Loading Cartridge,

Used by Army and Navy of the United States and several Foreign Governments.

All kinds of RIM FIRE AMMUNITION.

Special attention paid to orders for TARGET PRACTICE CARTRIDGES.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

WALLACE & SONS, AGENTS, N. Y. City.

C. WEIS, Successor to POLLAK & CO.

Manufacturer of Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders,

Established 1839.

Any special designs of Pipes or Cigar-holders cut to order within 10 days' notice. Pipes, etc., cut from Photographs, Monograms, Crests, etc., a specialty. Pipes, etc., boiled by the new process, repairing done and ambers fitted. Store—27 JOHN ST. Factories 288 Grand St. & Vienna, Austria. Illustrated Circular free on application. P.O. Box 5009.



Imitation Gold Watches, Chains and Jewelry.

This metal has all the brilliancy and durability of Gold. Prices, \$3, \$10, \$15, \$25, & \$35 each. Ladies', Gents' and Boys' sizes. Patent Levers, Hunting Cases and Chronometer Balance, equal in appearance and for time to Gold Watches, Chains from \$1 to \$12 each. All the latest styles of jewelry at one-tenth the cost of Gold. Goods sent C. O. D. by express; by ordering six you get one free. Send postal order and we will send the goods free of expense. Send stamp for our Illustrated Circular. Address, **COLLINS METAL WATCH FACTORY, 335 Broadway, New York City.**

In ordering mention this paper.

MINERALS, SHELLS, BIRDS, ETC.

1223 BELMONT AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA.

The Naturalists' Agency has been established at PHILADELPHIA, for the purpose of giving collectors of objects of NATURAL HISTORY an opportunity of buying, selling or exchanging their duplicates or collections.

Specimens sent to any part of the world by mail. An illustrated monthly bulletin of 8 pages. Sample copy sent free.

I received the highest award given to any one at the Centennial Exposition of 1876, and the only award and medal given to any American for "Collections of Minerals."

My Mineralogical Catalogue of 50 pages is distributed free to all customers, to others on receipt of 10 cents. It is profusely illustrated and the printer and engraver charged me about \$900 before a copy was struck off. By means of the table of species and accompanying tables most species may be verified. The price list is an excellent check list containing the names of all the species and the more common varieties, arranged alphabetically and preceded by the species number. The species number indicates the place of any mineral in the table of species, after it will be found the species name, composition, streak or lustre, cleavage or fracture, hardness, specific gravity, fusibility and crystallization.

Catalogue of Shells given 2,500 species, 3c., printed on heavy paper on one side. Accompanied with specimen list, 10c.

Owing to an increase of stock, it has become necessary to obtain a larger and more convenient location. This has been found at No. 1223 Belmont Avenue, about 2 squares from the Trans-Continental hotel.

COLLECTIONS OF MINERALS

For Students, Amateurs, Professors, Physicians and other Professional Men.

The collections of 100 illustrate all the principal species and all the grand subdivisions in Dana and other works on Mineralogy; every Crystalline System, and all the principal Ores and every known Element. The collections are labelled with a printed label that can only be removed by soaking. The labels of the \$5.00 and higher priced collections give Dana's species number, the name, locality, and, in most cases, the composition of the Mineral. All collections accompanied by my Illustrated Catalogue and table of species.

	25	50	100		25	50	100		25	50	100
	in box.	in box.	in box.		in box.	in box.	in box.		in box.	in box.	in box.
Crystal and fragments	\$.50	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 4.00		\$.50	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.50
Student's size, larger	1.50	3.00	4.50	6.00	10.00	15.00	20.00		1.50	3.00	4.50
Amateur's size, 2 1/2 in. x 1 1/2 in.					10.00	25.00	50.00				
High School or Academy size, 3 1/2 x 2 1/2 in., Shelf Specimens					25.00	50.00	100.00				
College size, 3 1/2 x 6 in., Shelf Specimens					50.00	100.00	200.00				

Send for the bulletin stating where you saw this advertisement.

A. E. FOOTE, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry and Mineralogy, Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Life Member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences and of the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park, New York.

Office, No. 245 Broadway, New York.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL. No communication will be read, unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer of it. If the writer wishes to be unknown to any person, but the Editor, such wish shall be scrupulously regarded. But both name and post-office address must come with the communication.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, postage prepaid at this office, except when sent to foreign countries, when the regular postage rates are charged. Remittances may be made in a Post Office money order, United States funds, or Quartersmasters' Paymasters', or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH. Where none of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so. It is best to send subscriptions direct to the office. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, which must be at the risk of the subscriber.

Subscribers changing their address, or renewing their subscriptions from a post-office other than the one to which their paper is sent should be particular to state where their paper was last addressed. Changes of addresses will be made as often and whenever required, upon notification; not otherwise, as the changes announced in the Orders published in the JOURNAL furnish no authority for changing the address of the paper.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Twelve Lines Nonparel to an Inch Space.	
Single Insertion.....	\$0.25 per line space.
Four Insertions.....	0.80 " " "
Thirteen Insertions.....	2.00 " " "
Twenty-six Insertions.....	3.00 " " "
Fifty-two Insertions.....	5.00 " " "
Reading Notices.....	50 cents per line space.
EDITORIAL PAGE.	
Advertising Column.....	40 cents per line space.
W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Publishers. 245 Broadway, New York.	

THOMAS H. NORTON & CO.,
Army and Navy Financial Agents,
No. 1160 MAIN STREET,
WHEELING, W. VA.

We transact a General Banking and Brokerage business, giving particular attention to the wants of Army and Navy Officers, making advances at reasonable rates on Accounts and Allotments, and remitting proceeds promptly.

All business promptly attended to, and the interests of correspondents carefully regarded.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS

Great Reduction of Terms in the Celebrated

Academy of the Visitation,

At Mount de Chantal, near Wheeling, W. Va.

Board and Tuition in the entire English and French Course, Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending, Lights and Fuel, Stationery and Doctor's Fees, per annum..... \$300
Piano Lessons, per annum..... 48
Even more favorable terms may be made, where two or more sisters simultaneously attend the school. For further particulars, apply for the Prospectus of the Academy.

REFERENCE BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.
General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.; Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; General Geo. Sykes, U. S. Army; Brig.-Gen. I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army, Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S. Army.

KEEP'S SHIRTS.

KEEP'S Patent Partly-made Dress Shirts, best quality, only plain seams to finish, 6 for \$7, delivered free.
KEEP'S Custom Shirts to measure, best quality, 6 for \$9, delivered free. No obligation to take any shirts ordered unless perfectly satisfactory.

KEEP'S UNDERWEAR.

Red Flannel Undershirts and Drawers, best quality, \$1.50 each. White Flannel Undershirts, best quality, \$1.50 each. Canton Flannel Drawers and Vests, extra heavy, 75c. each.

KEEP'S UNDERWEAR.

Best Gingham, patent protected ribs, \$1 each.
Best Silk, paragon frames, \$3 each.
Circulars and samples mailed free on application.
Shirts only, delivered free.

KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
165 and 167 Mercer st., New York.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 81 and 83 Columbia Heights, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry and the Bridge.

HOTEL HAMMAM.—ELEGANT ROOMS, with Board, for permanent guests at moderate rates. Transient, \$1.50 to \$3 per day.

TURKISH BATHS.—Separate department for Ladies, open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. CHAS. H. SHEPARD, M.D.

Full information in illustrated circular.

THE ADDRESS OF THE SECRETARY, CLASS '77, U. S. M. A., is Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.

IF ANY FIRST LIEUTENANT OF ARTILLERY DESIRES to transfer with one of Cavalry of over two years' date, address Lt. X. Y. Z., this Office.

A CAPTAIN OF INFANTRY, SERVING AT A DESIRABLE Station, wishes to transfer with a Captain of Cavalry. Address MAX ELTON, Care A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

VANITY FAIR for Meerschaum and Cigarette. See Advertisement

ARMY TARGET PRACTICE.—The practice of Co. H, 1st Cavalry, for the month of November was made with 42 men for duty, 23 in first class, firing at 400 yards, lying down, head to target, 13 shots per man, h. p. a. s. 1,320. The score made was 737, or nearly 56 per cent., with the Springfield carbine at Creedmoor Target Rules of N. R. A. The second class fired at 300 yards with 14 men laying down, 204 shots in all, making 523 out of 1,020, or 51 per cent. The third class fired 36 shots—only 3 men in class—at 100 yards, standing, and made 113 out of 180, or 62 per cent. All these classes can now move up a step, the third class to 150 and 200 yards, 6 shots each range, the second to 400 yards, the first can go to 300 and 500 yards, to shoot for the "marksman's badge" or an equivalent thereto, five shots each range, 50 per cent. of score required to take badge.

THE ARMY.

ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

G. O. 107, H. Q. A., Nov. 27, 1877.

Publishes the act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1878, already referred to.

CIRCULAR, DEPT. MO., Nov. 23, 1877.

The following decision of the Secretary of War, dated Nov. 13, 1877, in relation to advertising, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"The law requires advertising (Section 3709, Revised Statutes) for all purchases and contracts for supplies or services, except personal services, and also except in cases when the public exigency requires immediate delivery or performance. But the law does not confine advertising solely to newspapers, and the Secretary of War is of opinion that the circulation to the principal dealers, or to the public, of invitations to bid, either by poster or circular letter, is as much advertising within the meaning of the law as insertion of notices in newspapers. The advertisement in newspapers is to be done when there is sufficient time, as in annual contracts, etc.; but when such advertising is done it must come under the rules growing out of Section 3828, Revised Statutes."

G. O. 3, DIST. YELLOWSTONE, IN CAMP NEAR BEAR PAW MOUNTAINS, M. T., Oct. 7, 1877.

The Commanding Officer takes great pleasure in expressing to his command his thanks and congratulations for the recent exhibition they have given of the highest degree of endurance under hardships and unyielding fortitude in battle. The secret forced marches that enabled you to surprise the enemy when in fancied security, the resistless charge that at once shut them in the fastnesses of their camp, and the courageous fight with death and maiming thick about you, are all your own.

In the entire success that has attended your efforts, the complete capture of the hostile camp and animals and the surrender of the Chief Joseph and his followers, the entire country will share, with gratitude to you who have accomplished the work. It is an added source of congratulation that Gen. O. O. Howard, who has so persistently waged a war against these hostile Nez Percés, and driven them from the slopes of the Pacific into this remote country, was present to witness the completion of his arduous and thankless undertaking.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

A. A. Surgeon R. M. Bertolet, from duty at Fort Bayard, N. M., to Fort Marcy, N. M., to relieve Dr. Woodville, who will be discharged the Service. A. A. Surgeon C. A. Sewall, from Ojo Caliente, N. M., to Santa Fe (S. O. 87, Nov. 21, D. N. M.).

The station of Post Chaplain D. White—now on leave of absence—is changed from Fort Dodge to Fort Larned, Kas. (S. O. 216, Nov. 27, D. M.).

Captain S. G. Cowdrey, A. Surgeon, to Fort Cameron, Utah, relieving Major W. M. Notson, Surgeon. Surg. Notson will proceed to Fort McKinney, W. T., relieving A. A. Surg. E. P. Lecompte, who will proceed to Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 135, Nov. 24, D. P.).

The following named officers of the Corps of Engineers, recent graduates of the Military Academy, now awaiting orders under G. O. 61, June 27, 1877, from this office, will report in person to the commanding officer Willet's Point, N. Y. H., for duty with the Battalion of Engineers: 2d Lieut. W. M. Black, W. L. Fisk, and S. W. Roessler (S. O. Nov. 27, W. D.).

Major C. T. Alexander, Surgeon, from duty on expedition against hostile Nez Percé Indians, to Fort Vancouver, W. T., relieving Major R. H. Alexander, Surgeon (S. O. 167, Nov. 13, D. C.).

DETACHED SERVICE.

A. Surgeon W. R. Hall, now at Fort Vancouver, W. T., to Fort Stevens, Oregon (S. O. 168, Nov. 15, D. C.).

Captain L. S. Babbitt, Ord. Dept., Chief Ordnance Officer, to Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 169, Nov. 16, D. C.).

Major G. M. Sternberg, Surgeon, member G. C. M. Fort Walla Walla, W. T., Nov. 26 (S. O. 168, Nov. 15, D. C.).

A. Surgeon B. G. Semig, M. D., member G. C. M. Camp McDermitt, Nev., Nov. 30 (S. O. 146, Nov. 20, M. D. P.).

Captain J. G. C. Lee, Q. M. Dept., to Jamestown, D. T. (S. O. 164, Nov. 27, D. D.).

Captain O. E. Michalis, Ord. Dept., to Forts Totten, A. Lincoln, Rice, and Standing Rock Agency (S. O. 164, Nov. 27, D. D.).

Major E. McClellan, Surgeon, member G. C. M. Ft. Lapwai, I. T., Dec. 6 (S. O. 167, Nov. 13, D. C.).

Captain J. W. Reilly, Ord. Dept., to Fort Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 112, Dec. 3, M. D. M.).

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

One month, on Surgeon's cert., Post Chaplain G. A. England, Ft. Wallace, Kas. (S. O. 214, Nov. 24, D. M.).

Post Chaplain T. Mesplie, extended ten months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., Nov. 28, W. D.).

Sixth months, with permission to go beyond sea, A. Surg. J. H. Patzki (S. O., Nov. 30, W. D.).

A. Surg. L. Y. Loring, extended five months (S. O., Nov. 30, W. D.).

Oct. 31, Captain L. C. Overman, extended ten days, with permission to apply for 13 days additional; Nov. 10, Major S. M. Mansfield, 21 days; Nov. 23, Lieut. B. D. Greene, extended 5 days; Nov. 24, 2d Lieut. W. Young, 1 month (H. Q. C. E.).

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Major H. B. Reese, P. D., will pay troops at Fort Snell, Minn., and at Forts Pembina and Sisseton, D. T.; Major W. Smith, P. D., will pay troops at Forts A. Lincoln and Rice, and at Standing Rock, D. T.; Major G. W. Candee, P. D., will pay troops at Fort Randall, Lower Brule Agency, Fort Sully, and Cheyenne Agency, D. T. (S. O. 164, Nov. 27, D. D.).

Major W. P. Gould, P. D., will pay troops at Fort Johnston, N. C., Charleston and Columbia, S. C., to Oct. 31 (S. O. 186, Nov. 26, D. S.).

Major W. H. Eckels, P. D., will pay troops at Baton Rouge Bks, La., to Oct. 31. Having completed this duty Major Eckels will return to his station in New Orleans (S. O. 174, Nov. 30, D. G.).

Major N. Vedder, P. D., will pay troops at Oglethorpe Bks, Savannah, Ga., St. Francis Bks, St. Augustine, and Key West Bks, Key West, Fla., to Oct. 31 (S. O. 189, Dec. 1, D. S.).

RELIEVED.

Capt. E. M. Wright, Ord. Dept., from duty at these Hdqrs (S. O. 271, Nov. 27, M. D. A.).

Majors C. I. Wilson and J. R. Wasson, P. D., relieved as members G. C. M., par. 11, S. O. 188, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 198, Nov. 23, D. T.).

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Ord. Sergt. J. Rosenthal, from duty at Fort Selden, N. M., to Standing Rock Agency, D. T. (S. O., Dec. 3, W. D.).

H. B. Dardingkiller (late 1st Sergeant Battery M, 5th Artillery) to Fort Morgan, Ala., relieving Ord. Sergt. J. Barr, who will proceed to Fort Clinch, Fernandina, Fla. (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.).

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, December 1, 1877:

Co. H, 1st Cav., from Fort Lapwai, Idaho T., to Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.

Co. L, 4th Art., from Alcatraz Island, Cal., to Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Cos. B and G, 1st Inf., from Fort Sully, D. T., to Lower Brule Agency, D. T.

Cos. D and E, 1st Inf., from Lower Brule Agency, D. T., to Fort Sully, D. T.

Co. E, 2d Inf., from Fort Lapwai, Idaho T., to Fort Colville, Wash. T.

Hdqrs and Cos. A, C, E, F, and K, 3d Inf., to Helena, Mont. T.

Cos. B, D, H, and I, 3d Inf., to Fort Missoula, Mont. T.

Co. G, 3d Inf., to Camp Baker, Mont. T.

Co. C, 7th Inf., from Fort Ellis, Mont. T., to Fort Shaw, Mont. T.

Co. G, 7th Inf., from Fort Shaw, Mont. T., to Fort Ellis, Mont. T.

Co. H, 2d Inf., from Fort Gibson, Ind. T., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Cos. B and H, 21st Inf., from Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T., to Fort Vancouver, Wash. T.

1ST CAVALRY. Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and E, F, H, L, Fort Walla Walla, W. T.; C, Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B, Fort Klamath, Oregon; I, Camp Halleck, Nev.; A, K, Camp Harney, Or.; M, Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D, Presidio, Cal.; G, Fort Boise, I. T.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. W. H. Miller from duty as Depot C. S. and Act. Ord. Officer at Lewiston, I. T., to Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 167, Nov. 13, D. C.).

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. Q. Adams to Fort Lapwai, I. T., and then to Fort Vancouver, W. T. (S. O. 167, Nov. 13, D. C.).

Capt. S. G. Whipple, J. G. Trimble, W. H. Winters, 1st Lieut. A. G. Forse, W. R. Parnell, E. H. Shelton, 2d Lieut. T. T. Knox, members, and 2d Lieut. W. H. Miller, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Walla Walla, W. T., Nov. 26 (S. O. 168, Nov. 15, D. C.).

Capt. H. Wagner, 1st Lieut. F. K. Ward, members, and 2d Lieut. C. C. Norton, J. A. of G. C. M. Camp McDermitt, Nev., Nov. 30 (S. O. 146, Nov. 20, M. D. P.).

To Join.—2d Lieut. J. G. Gabraith, W. C. Brown, and O. J. Brown, ordered to join their companies (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.).

2ND CAVALRY. Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters and C, D, E, M, Fort Custer, M. T.; A, B, E, I, Fort Keogh; F, G, H, L, Fort Ellis, M. T.

Leave of Absence.—Two months, to apply for extension to April 30, 1878, Capt. J. N. Wheelan, Fort Ellis, M. T. (S. O. 110, Nov. 28, M. D. M.).

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. L. H. Jerome, five months (S. O., Dec. 1, W. D.).

To Join.—2d Lieut. C. B. Hoppin, ordered to join his company (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.).

Congratulations.—G. O. 10, at Big Horn Post, M. T., Nov. 9, says that: Portions of the 2d Cavalry having served creditably in the late campaign against the Nez Percé Indians, the Regimental Commander (Lieut.-Col. A. G. Brackett) deems it his duty to thank them for their good conduct in the fights at Big Hole Basin, Camas Prairie, and Snake Creek, Montana. Of the small detachment that participated, under Colonel Gibbon, in the fierce fight at Big Hole Basin, on the 9th of August, 1877, Sergt. Edward Page, of Co. L, was killed, and Private Chas. B. Gould, of Co. F, was wounded. Capt. Norwood and his company (L) behaved with great credit in the fight at Camas Prairie, on the 20th of August, 1877, and successfully held its own against overpowering odds. In this affair Lieut. Henry M. Benson, of the 7th Infantry, who was serving with the company, was wounded. 1st Sergeant Henry Wilkins, Corporal Harry Garland, Blacksmith Samuel A. Glas, Farrier Wm. Jones, and Privates Harry Trevor and Wilfred Clark, were wounded; Blacksmith Glas and Private Trevor, mortally. In the fighting which occurred from the 30th of September to the 5th of October, 1877, at Snake Creek, in the Bear's Paw Mountains, under Col. Miles, and which led to the final surrender of the Nez Percés, a battalion of three companies, viz.: F, G, and H, under Captain Geo. L. Tyler, bore an honorable part; and he, with 2d Lieut. Edw'd J. McClelland and Lovell H. Jerome, distinguished themselves by their gallantry. Private John Irwing, of Co. G, was killed, and Private James Farrell, of Co. F, was killed at this place.

3RD CAVALRY, Col. Thos. C. Devin.—Headquarters, and A. B. F. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.; I. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; C. Camp Robinson, Neb.; G. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; D. Fort Sanders, W. T.; E. L. New Red Cloud Agency, D. T.; H. M. New Spotted Tail Agency, D. T.

To Join.—Col. T. C. Devin to join his regiment in Dept. of Platte (S. O. 111, Nov. 30, M. D. M.)

2d Lieut. G. W. Baxter and Additional 2d Lieut. F. H. French, ordered to join their companies (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters, and A. C. D. K. L. M. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. H. Fort Reno, I. T.; E. Fort Wallace, Kas.; I. Camp Supply, I. T.; B. F. Fort Elliott, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. A. Rodgers, Fort Sill, Ind. T. (S. O. 215, Nov. 26, D. M.)

One month, to apply for extension of one month, Capt. J. Lee, Fort Sill, Ind. T. (S. O. 216, Nov. 27, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. W. Davis, twenty days (S. O., Dec. 1, W. D.)

To Join.—2d Lieuts. C. H. Murray, W. E. Wilder, Additional 2d Lieuts. G. K. Hunter and D. N. McDonald, ordered to join their companies (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.)

5TH CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A. B. F. H. I. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; C. E. M. Fort McKinney, W. T.; D. Sidney Bks, Neb.; L. Fort McPherson, Neb.; G. E. Camp Brown, W. T.

To Join.—2d Lieuts. F. W. Foster, H. J. Goldman, and J. S. Paddock, ordered to join their companies (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and C. G. M. Camp Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Lowell, A. T.; K. Fort Whipple, A. T.; H. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; A. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T.

* In camp near old Camp Wallen, A. T.

To Join.—2d Lieuts. A. P. Blocksom and C. B. Gatewood, ordered to join their companies (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.)

Revoked.—So much of S. O. 72 and 85, from this office, as relieves 1st Lieut. C. C. Morrison from duty on Explorations and Surveys west of the 100th meridian (S. O., Dec. 1, W. D.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and A. B. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; C. Ft. Totten, D. T.

To Join.—2d Lieuts. J. D. Mann, T. H. Barry, W. H. Baldwin, H. M. Creel, and Additional 2d Lieut. W. O. Clark, ordered to join their companies (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.)

8TH CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and C. D. I. L. M. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. F. K. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.

* Scouting.

To Join.—Additional 2d Lieut. A. M. Patch, ordered to join his company (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.)

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; D. E. Fort Union, N. M.; I. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K. Fort Garland, C. T.; F. H. M. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; A. B. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.; L. Fort Union, N. M.

* In the field.

To Join.—2d Lieuts. J. F. Guilfoyle, C. A. Bradley, R. T. Emmet, and B. I. Butler, ordered to join their companies (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and A. D. L. Ft. Concho, Tex.; G. Fort Griffin, Tex.; H. Fort Davis, Tex.; I. Ft. Richardson, Tex.; B. Fort Duncan, Tex.; K. San Felipe, Tex.; F. K. M. Ft. Clark, Tex.; C. Ft. McKavett, Tex.

To Join.—2d Lieuts. C. Esterly, R. E. Safford, J. Bigelow, Jr., H. O. Flipper, R. D. Read, Jr., M. F. Eggleston, and Additional 2d Lieut. M. W. Day, ordered to join their companies (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; A. I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; D. L. Fort Independence, Mass.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. C. L. Best, Jr., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. (S. O., Dec. 1, W. D.)

Detached Service.—Capt. T. McCrea, C. P. Eakin, members, G. C.-M. Army Building, N. Y. City, Dec. 10 (S. O. 7, Nov. 27, D. E.)

1st Lieut. J. W. MacMurray to N. Y. City, after which to his station, Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 8, Nov. 30, D. E.)

To Join.—2d Lieuts. T. C. Patterson, A. Todd, A. Slaker, and Additional 2d Lieut. D. Price, Jr., ordered to join their companies (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.)

In Arrest.—1st Lieut. E. Van A. Andruss will report in arrest to the J.-A. of G. C.-M. appointed for his trial (S. O. 7, Nov. 27, D. E.)

Obituary.—1st Lieut. Wm. Floyd Reynolds, a well known and much beloved officer of this regiment, died at the residence of his father, Lafayette, Indiana, on Thursday morning, Nov. 29, at 5 o'clock. He was born in Lafayette Dec. 28, 1847. Entering the Military Academy at West Point in 1863, he was graduated in the class of 1867 with a reputation for ability of the highest order. Appointed 2d Lieut. of the 1st Art. he joined his battery at Fort Schuyler, where he served until ordered to the Artillery School of Practice at Fort Monroe, Va., in the spring of 1869. Here Lieut. Reynolds applied himself zealously to his professional studies, and although the class was one of more than average ability he successfully occupied the first place in it. An incident known to one or two intimate friends of the deceased at this time, is worthy of reproduction here, showing as it does his quiet determination not to be outdone in any fair competitive trial of his ability as an officer. It appears that several members of the artillery class of 1869 left Baltimore for Fort Monroe on the same steamer. During the evening the conversation turned upon the artillery school, its object, influence, management and curriculum of study, and one of the number declared his intention of maintaining himself at the head of the

class. Up to this moment Reynolds had given the subject of artillery scholarship no thought; and, as he subsequently remarked, did not care what his relative position might be among the other class members. Struck by the vaunting manner of his companion, he resolved to punish him, and therefore contested the place, with what result has been already given. From Fort Monroe Lieut. Reynolds was ordered to Fort Hamilton, the headquarters of the regiment. There among other friends and classmates, he enjoyed the pleasant companionship of poor Bell, whose subsequent heroic death by yellow fever gave immortal life to his name in the 1st Artillery, verifying all predictions as to the nobility of his character. From Fort Hamilton, Reynolds was detached as acting assistant professor of mathematics at the Military Academy, where he remained until June, 1874, when he rejoined his battery at Fort Taylor, Key West, arriving in the month of October. And now commenced the first illness of a series, fated to end in consumption and death. The spring of 1875 was most trying, the heat was oppressive even for that climate, and at length in March the yellow fever made its appearance. The command, under Gen. Graham, was ordered to Indian Key, but as Reynolds had applied for a leave of absence for the purpose of going abroad, he asked and obtained authority to await at Key West, the result of his application. No news came; meanwhile he was taken down with the fever, and though he had it in a mild form, it left him greatly broken in health. Not until July was his leave granted, and in the meantime he had been sent, with other convalescents, to Indian Key, when the order finally reached him. Proceeding north, he sailed in the same month for Europe. Although he remained abroad for nearly a year, the change of climate and recreation seemed to have afforded but little real benefit to his health, and on the march from Caddo to Fort Sill in the Indian Territory, during the summer of '76, he was again completely prostrated, and for a time even his life despaired of. His sickness, an aggravated case of fistula, accompanied by pulmonary trouble of an alarming character, at length slowly yielded to care and prudence, and he was finally removed to his home in Lafayette. Here he remained until the spring of the present year. The sudden recall of the troops from the Indian country, and their concentration in the South and at Washington, in consequence of the threatening aspect of affairs, stimulated his sense of duty beyond the bounds of prudence, and although his condition should have warned him of his utter unfitness for active duty, he nevertheless left his home and again joined his battery at the Washington Arsenal. For nearly two months he performed the duties of his grade, conscientiously and unflinchingly, although his voice was so weak as to be inaudible at drill, and his health daily growing worse. Alarmed at his condition, his friends urged him to seek the advice of Dr. Norris, who at once took him in charge, performing several painful operations, but without permanent relief. By his advice he went to New York and there entered St. Luke's Hospital, under the care of Dr. Metcalf. But the hand of death was already upon him; all that could be done was done, but without avail; and at length it was deemed advisable to remove him to his home. Thither, accompanied by all the members of his family, happily returned from Europe, he was taken the last of October. For a short time after his arrival his health seemed to improve, which gave some hope of his recovery; but, alas! it was the last brilliant flash of the slowly waning light. He died Thursday morning, Nov. 23, at 5 o'clock, in the 30th year of his age. Such, in brief, was the career of our lamented friend, and although it was not marked by the more stirring scenes of a soldier's life, yet was it not without responsibility and exposure. It is creditable for a man to meet the demands of any position, no matter how unimportant, cheerfully and intelligently, and thus did the deceased, at all times and under all circumstances. Had he lived to share in the more serious enterprises of his profession, this characteristic would have led to honorable distinction, if not fame. Whatever he had to do he did well. And this is not all. While we recall with pride and pleasure his amiable and intellectual qualities, we can remember no instance in which his conduct was not in accord with the highest principles of honor. Kind and affectionate; generous, forbearing and true; with a judgment refined by study and reflection; he was a reliable friend, a genial companion and a safe adviser. We close this tribute to his memory, which expresses our serious opinion of his character, in the happy and consoling belief, "that after life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

2ND ARTILLERY.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. F. G. L. Carlisle Bks, Penn.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; I. Washington, D. C.; B. Fort Foote, Md.

To Join.—Additional 2d Lieut. F. Marsh, ordered to join his company (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; A. Ft. Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; H. B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; G. Madison Bks, N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. R. B. Ayres, Capt. E. Gittings, J. G. Turnbull, J. R. Myrick, G. F. Barstow, 1st Lieuts. J. M. Lancaster, G. A. Thurston, members, and Capt. R. N. Scott, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Army Building, N. Y. City, Dec. 10 (S. O. 7, Nov. 27, D. E.)

To Join.—1st Lieut. C. C. Wolcott will be relieved the 1st of July, 1878, when he will join his battery (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.)

2d Lieut. C. G. Woodward and Additional 2d Lieut. F. P. Blair, Jr., ordered to join their companies (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, B. C. K. L. Presidio, Cal.; H. K. Alcatraz, Isl., Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; D. G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Ft. San Jose, Cal.

To Join.—2d Lieuts. W. B. Gordon, H. A. Springett,

and Additional 2d Lieut. J. V. White, ordered to join their companies (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.)

Transfers.—1st Lieut. R. Craig from Bat. L to Bat. C; 1st Lieut. S. W. Taylor from Bat. C to Bat. L (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E. F. I. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G. H. Fort Brooke, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.; D. Savannah, Ga.

To Join.—2d Lieuts. W. W. Galbraith and S. F. Massey, ordered to join their companies (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.)

1ST INFANTRY.—Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and A. C. E. I. Ft. Randall, D. T.; B. G. Lower Brule Agency; D. F. H. K. Fort Sully, D. T.

Change of Station.—Cos. B (Mallery's) and G (Johnston's) will take post at Lower Brule Agency, D. T. (S. O. 163, Nov. 26, D. D.)

Leave Extended.—Col. T. G. Pitcher, six months (S. O., Nov. 28, W. D.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. B. D. F. G. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; C. K. Mt. Idaho, I. T.; H. I. Spokane Falls, I. T.; E. Fort Colville, W. T.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. H. C. Merriam, Capt. M. A. Cochran, W. Mill, W. Falck, C. Keller, 1st Lieuts. T. Drury, A. Haines, Jr., 2d Lieut. E. K. Webster, members, and 1st Lieut. L. S. Ames, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Lapwai, I. T., Dec. 6 (S. O. 167, Nov. 13, D. C.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. C. E. F. K. Helena, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.; G. Camp Baker, M. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. M. C. Wilkinson, A. D. C., ordered to accompany Inspector of Indian Affairs to different Indian tribes in this Dept., viz.: From Walla Walla, W. T., to Umatilla Agency, Ore.; Umatilla Agency to Gray's Harbor, W. T.; Gray's Harbor to Tulalip Agency, W. T.; Tulalip Agency to Seattle, W. T.; Seattle to Port Townsend, W. T.; Port Townsend to Portland, Ore.; Portland to Warm Springs Agency, Ore.; Warm Springs Agency to Portland, Ore.; Portland to Grand Ronde Agency, Ore.; Grand Ronde Agency to Siletz Agency, Ore.; Siletz Agency to Portland, Ore.; and between the dates of July 23, 1877, and Oct. 30, 1877 (S. O. 167, Nov. 13, D. C.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and G. K. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; C. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; D. Omaha Bks, Neb.; E. E. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; H. Camp Stambaugh, F. Fort Sanders, W. T.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. R. P. Brown, six months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., Dec. 1, W. D.)

To Join.—2d Lieut. G. N. Chase, ordered to join his company (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.)

Resigned.—2d Lieut. H. F. Wells, Dec. 1, 1877 (S. O., Dec. 3, W. D.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Keogh, M. T.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. J. N. G. Whistler to Fort Snelling (S. O. 165, Nov. 30, D. D.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and E. F. G. I. Ft. Buford, D. T.; A. Fort Rice, D. T.; B. Ft. Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.; C. Glendive, M. T.; D. Fort Peck, M. T.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. D. L. Craft, six months (S. O., Dec. 1, W. D.)

To Join.—2d Lieut. R. R. Stevens, ordered to join his company (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.)

7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A. B. C. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; G. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

To Join.—2d Lieuts. J. B. Jackson, D. A. Frederick, and S. H. Loder, ordered to join their companies (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.)

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; K. Camp Lowell, A. T.; E. G. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. San Diego, Cal.; I. Cp. Grant, A. T.; D. Camp Thomas, A. T.

To Join.—2d Lieuts. J. J. Haden, T. Parker, and R. H. Wilson, ordered to join their companies (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.)

9TH INFANTRY, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and B. G. H. I. Omaha Barrack, Neb.; K. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; A. F. Fort McPherson, Neb.; C. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; D. Sidney Bks, Neb.; J. Fort Sanders, W. T.

To Join.—2d Lieut. J. Baxter, Jr., ordered to join his company (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. I. Ft. McKavett, Texas; D. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E. San Antonio, Tex.; G. H. K. Ft. Clark, Tex.

* In the field.

Relieved.—Capt. J. N. Craig, member, G. C.-M. Fort Clark, Tex., per par. 3, S. O. 198, from these Hdqrs, vice Capt. J. F. Gregory, C. E., relieved (S. O. 199, Nov. 26, M. D. M.)

To Join.—2d Lieut. E. H. Plummer and H. Kirby, ordered to join their companies (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and A. D. E. G. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; H. Fort Keogh, M. T.; B. C. F. Post No. 2, M. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension to April 15, 1878, 2d Lieut. J. J. Dougherty, Cheyenne Agency (S. O. 163, Nov. 26, D. D.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. L. A. Matile, four months (S. O., Nov. 28, W. D.)

To Join.—2d Lieut. J. H. Philbrick, ordered to join his company (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and C. D. F. Angel Island, Cal.; A. Camp Mojave, A. T.; B. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. I. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Op. Halleck, Nev.; B. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.

Detached Service.—Capt. E. F. Thompson, 2d Lieut.

F. Von Schrader, members, G. C. M. Camp McDermit, Nev., Nov. 80 (S. O. 146, Nov. 20, M. D. P.)

2d Lieut. W. W. Wotherspoon to Camp Bidwell, Cal., and then to Angel Island, Cal., his station (S. O. 143, Nov. 15, M. D. P.)

Lieut.-Col. A. D. Nelson, Insp.-Gen. of Dept., to Forts Totten, Abraham Lincoln, Rice and Standing Rock Agency, and make inspection of 7th Cav. (S. O. 164, Nov. 27, D. D.)

To Join.—2d Lieut. S. C. Mills, ordered to join his company (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Jackson Bks, La.; B. F. K. Baton Rouge Bks, La.; C. E. Little Rock Bks, Ark.; G. Lake Charles, La.

Leave of Absence.—Twenty-nine days, 2d Lieut. E. L. Fletcher, Baton Rouge Bks, La. (S. O. 174, Nov. 30, D. G.)

To Join.—2d Lieut. A. McCrimmon, ordered to join his company (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and B. C. D. E. F. G. I. Camp Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; H. Fort Cameron, U. T.; K. Fort Hartsuff.

15TH INFANTRY, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. E. Ft Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft Garland, C. T.; A. G. Fort Craig, N. M.; C. F. Ft Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

Change of Station.—Capt. C. McKibbin to Fort Union, N. M. (S. O. 89, Nov. 26, D. N. M.)

Relieved.—Lieut.-Col. P. T. Swaine from duty as member G. C. M. Fort Union, N. M., to his station, Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 216, Nov. 27, D. M.)

To Join.—2d Lieuts. J. A. Maney and J. F. C. Hege-wald, ordered to join their companies (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headqrs. A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; E. I. Fort Reno, I. T.; B. D. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. Fort Hays, Kas.; K. Fort Gibson, I. T.; F. Fort Wallace, Kas.

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. I. K. Standing Rock Ay., D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; H. Fort Rice, D. T.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. H. P. Walker, seven months (S. O., Dec. 1, W. D.)

Relieved.—2d Lieut. H. P. Walker as a member G. C. M. by par. 3, S. O. 78, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 163, Nov. 26, D. D.)

To Join.—2d Lieut. E. Chynoweth, ordered to join his company (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B. C. D. E. F. G. K. McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga.; H. I. Newport Bks, Ky.; A. Chattanooga, Tenn.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. Kline, C. Durham, 1st Lieut. C. R. Paul, W. A. Miller, R. F. Bates, H. H. Benner, 2d Lieut. W. S. Patten, members, and 2d Lieut. J. Anderson, J. A. of G. C. M. McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 3 (S. O. 187, Nov. 30, D. S.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. C. W. Williams, McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 185, Nov. 24, D. S.)

To Join.—2d Lieut. W. T. Wood, ordered to join his company (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.)

Gossip.—Col. Thomas H. Ruger, Brevet Brig.-Gen., commanding the Department of the South, has rented the handsome residence of Capt. John Milleage, in Atlanta, Ga., and now has his family pleasantly and comfortably located with him.

Private Smith, of Co. E, who recently fell into a dry well some thirty feet deep, and was impaled nearly all night upon a sharp stake which perpetrated his groin, is getting well, thanks to surgical skill, and there is a prospect that his worst injuries may be greatly, if not fully, remedied. A more terrible accident has seldom befallen a human being.

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and E. H. K. Ft Lyon, C. T.; F. G. Ft Dodge, Kas.; D. Fort Larned, Kas.; C. I. Fort Elliott, Tex.; A. B. Camp Supply, I. T.

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. G. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. E. Fort Snareton, D. T.; D. F. I. Fort Pembina, D. T.; C. H. K. Fort Totten, D. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. T. W. Lord, R. Q. M., Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 164, Nov. 27, D. D.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and B. D. E. G. H. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; C. Ft Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; A. Fort Boise, I. T.

Change of Station.—Cos. B and H from service in the field to Fort Vancouver, W. T. (S. O. 167, Nov. 13, D. C.)

To Join.—2d Lieuts. J. C. Shofner and F. J. Patton, ordered to join their companies (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. C. D. H. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. K. Fort Brady, Mich.; B. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; E. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; I. Fort Gratiot, Mich.

To Join.—2d Lieut. M. C. Martin, ordered to join his company (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and A. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; B. Fort Dodge, Kas.

Change of Station.—Co. H from Fort Gibson, Ind. T., to Fort Leavenworth. 1st Lieut. W. F. Rice, R. Q. M., to Fort Gibson, Ind. T., and make report of its condition, and then to Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 214, Nov. 24, D. M.)

Bill of Fare.—The Thanksgiving dinner of Co. G consisted of roast turkey with stuffing and sauce, mashed potatoes, pickled tomatoes, fresh bread, coffee and milk, plum pudding with milk sauce, custard and apple pies, pound and raisin cakes, with apples to finish the desert. All this sumptuous banquet was eaten at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and we know it was so, for the caterer says so, and all hands agree to it.

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. B. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. H. Fort Brown, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; B. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.

Leave Extended.—Chaplain J. C. Laverty, two months (S. O., Dec. 3, W. D.)

To Join.—2d Lieuts. C. J. Crane, A. A. Augur, J. J. Brereton, and S. P. Wayman, ordered to join their companies (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. H. I. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. E. K. Ft Clark, Tex.; G. Ft Concho, Tex.

Detached Service.—Col. G. L. Andrews, Capt. G. Lawson, M. L. Courtney, 2d Lieuts. W. S. Scott, G. Andrews, members, and 1st Lieut. D. B. Wilson, Adj., J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Davis, Tex., Dec. 3 (S. O. 193, Nov. 23, D. T.)

To Join.—2d Lieuts. J. McMartin and E. F. Glenn, ordered to join their companies (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.)

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, December 1, 1877.

2d Lieut. H. F. Wells, 4th Infantry—Resigned Dec. 1, 1877.

Officers Registered.—At Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, Dec. 4: 1st Lieut. J. Tyler, U. S. A.; Capt. D. W. Burk, 14th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. R. I. Dodge, 23d Inf.; Col. H. Day, U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. H. J. Goldman, 5th Cav.; Capt. J. P. Sanger, 1st Art.

Post Discontinued.—The Post of Columbia, S. C., will be discontinued (S. O. 184, Nov. 22, D. S.)

THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

THE Forty-fifth Congress met in regular session on Monday, December 3d, and both Houses being already organized for business, the President's Message and the accompanying documents were transmitted without delay. We devote a large portion of our space this week to the publication of the documents of most interest to our readers—the reports of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, reserving comment upon them for another occasion. They will be found interesting, as well as important, and, so far as we are aware, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is the only paper which publishes them entire. The President, in his annual message, referring to the report of the Secretary of War, alludes to the very important services rendered by the Army "in suppressing hostilities in the Indian country, and in preserving peace, and protecting life and property in the interior as well as along the Mexican border." He joins "with the Secretary of War and the General of the Army in awarding to the officers and men employed in the long and toilsome pursuit, and in the final capture of these Indians, the honor and praise which are so justly their due." He alludes to the services rendered during the July riots, and says, that "in the discharge of this delicate and important duty, both officers and men acted with great prudence and courage, and for their services deserve the thanks of the country." He omits, however, to include the Navy in this commendation, as he might well have done. Alluding to the disturbances along the Rio Grande, President HAYES recommends "a considerable increase of our force upon that frontier, and the establishment of several additional military posts along the Rio Grande." In view of the effect of Congressional legislation in reducing the infantry and artillery arms of the service below the number required for efficiency, the President concurs with the Secretary "in recommending that authority be given to recruit all companies of infantry to at least 50 men, and all batteries of artillery to at least 75 men, with power, in case of emergency, to increase the former to 100 and the latter to 120 men each. He invites special attention to the recommendations of the Secretary. 1st. That provision be made for supplying the Army with reading matter; 2d. That the Army Regulations be revised and republished; 3d. That section 1,358 R. S., limiting the retired list, be repealed; 4th. That war claims for supplies be transferred to the Southern Claims Commission for adjudication; 5th. That the Paymaster-General's annuity system be adopted."

The report of the Secretary of the Navy is dismissed in the message with a brief allusion, unaccompanied by any recommendation. Referring to the report itself it will be seen that Secretary THOMPSON discusses at length the importance of our Navy, with reference to our standing as a commercial power, and shows that "the present condition of the Navy, relatively to other powers, has less aggressive force than at any time during the past third of a century, except during the war, or less power to inflict serious injury upon the commerce of an enemy." The least that should be done, he thinks, is "to put the ships we have in, as perfect condition as they are

susceptible of, and gradually hereafter, when the revenues shall be sufficient to justify it, build other ships, of such classes and styles of construction as our own and the experience of other nations shall warrant."

The Secretary advises against heavy armor-plated, gun-bearing vessels, as too expensive and not capable of sea service, and recommends swift marine rams, improved torpedo-boats, and fast sailing and fast steaming vessels of different classes, built, as they are now built elsewhere, to serve in time of peace as schools of instruction for our seamen, and in time of war to destroy the commerce of an enemy. The Secretary refers in high terms to the management of the Naval Academy, and calls attention to the recommendations of the last board of visitors concerning it. He believes in selecting naval constructors from cadets showing a special aptitude for mathematical and mechanical studies. He urges additional legislation in support of the naval training system, and asks for authority to enlist 750 boys annually. He wishes the Army system of deposits extended to the Navy, suggests that the 22 volunteer assistant surgeons be dispensed with, recommends a clothing allowance for seamen, and asks authority to purchase iron for naval purposes in the open market, so as to secure the best quality.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, November 19, 1877.

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to submit, as required by law, the annual report of the operations of the War Department.

THE ARMY.

In accordance with the terms of the act of Congress of August 15, 1876, the Army was reduced to a maximum of 25,000 men. The same act requiring that no reduction be made in the cavalry, it was found necessary to reduce the other arms of the Service to very scant dimensions. By General Orders No. 47, of date May 9, 1877, the maximum strength of all organizations, except cavalry, was fixed as follows:

Enlisted men of Engineers	200
Enlisted men of Ordnance	350
Ordnance sergeants at posts	114
Commissary sergeants at posts	148
Hospital stewards	200
West Point detachment	200
Recruiting parties	300
Indian scouts	600
Guard at military prison	74
Sixty-five enlisted men per battery for 5 light batteries of artillery	325
Forty-eight enlisted men per battery for 5 batteries at the artillery school	240
Thirty-eight enlisted men per battery for 50 batteries of artillery, and 5 enlisted men for non-commissioned staff at each of 5 regimental headquarters of artillery	1,925
Thirty-seven enlisted men per company for 250 companies of infantry and 5 for non-commissioned staff at each of 25 regimental headquarters of infantry	9,375

These figures represent the maximum strength of the several arms of the Service named, to which they were reduced by the order above named. In order to secure these reductions, a suspension of recruiting and the discharge of all soldiers whose terms of enlistment would expire prior to October 31, 1877, was ordered. Since July 1 recruiting has not been resumed, except to a very limited extent. Re-enlistments of non-commissioned officers and old soldiers of good character, whose terms had expired, have been permitted; the necessary mechanics and musicians have been enlisted, and a number of cavalry recruits and Indian scouts have been recruited to meet emergencies growing out of Indian hostilities. These enlistments have been made without charge upon any recruiting fund. Notwithstanding these accessions, amounting in all to about one thousand men, the actual number now in service is much below the figures above given. For an approximate statement of the present strength of the Army, as well as the stations of troops, I refer to the accompanying report of the General of the Army.

The report of that officer shows that our small force has been constantly employed in arduous and important service, and that both officers and men have acquitted themselves with great credit. The Indian hostilities, the unsettled state of affairs on the Mexican border, and the serious disturbances in some of the States of the interior, all coming together, and each demanding attention, and calling for the employment of military force, was a severe tax upon our small and scattered Army. Even in time of peace it is impossible, without a larger Army than we possess, to concentrate a strong force at any one place without leaving many of our forts, arsenals, and military depots without adequate protection.

In ordinary times our forces are necessarily scattered over a vast territory, engaged in guarding the frontiers or protecting and preserving our vast and valuable military stores and property. The necessary consequence is that when hostilities occur in any portion of the country, it becomes necessary to transport troops from distant places to meet them. For example, when the recent Indian hostilities broke out in Idaho, the available force under command of General McDowell was so inadequate that it was found necessary to transport the Second Infantry from Atlanta, Ga., to the scene of the disturbances. This involved a delay of many days in effective operations, and the

expenditure of a large sum for transportation. It may also be mentioned that when the recent disturbances occurred in Pennsylvania, involving serious loss, both of life and property, there could not be found, within that great State, so many as fifty Federal soldiers: so that when the call for aid was made by the State upon the President, in order to answer it troops were necessarily transported at heavy expense from other parts of the Union. A similar state of affairs was found in all the great States of the interior where these disturbances occurred, and to meet dangers of this character, actual or apprehended, in the interior, it was found necessary to gather our scattered forces from various distant points.

These movements, of course, weakened the force employed for the protection of our frontiers, and on account of the continuance of Indian hostilities it has since been found necessary to transport a regiment of these troops (the Third Infantry) from Pennsylvania to Montana. These necessary movements of troops, over long distances, have not only been very expensive, but have retarded important military operations, and rendered their successful prosecution more difficult and tedious.

What is more to be deplored, much loss of life has resulted from the necessity of engaging strong forces of Indians with detachments of troops generally inferior in point of numbers. An army of respectable strength is of inestimable value as a means of preventing war. This is especially true of Indian war. The savages are well informed as to the strength of our frontier posts, and they are more influenced by an exhibition of force than by anything else. The reinforcement of the military posts now on the frontier, and the establishment of a few additional strong posts at suitable points, so as to command the country occupied by the Indians, and give them the assurance of certain and overwhelming defeat in case they go to war with the whites, will, without doubt, insure permanent peace in that quarter.

Furthermore, it must now be accepted as a fact, which experience has demonstrated, that Federal troops may be required not only for the protection of our frontiers, but also to preserve peace and order in our more populous interior.

Had a full regiment of trained Federal soldiers been stationed in the vicinity of Pittsburgh the recent riot at that place would have been prevented or at least suppressed without the serious loss of life and property which attended it. It also seems highly probable that the timely arrival of a detachment of Federal troops at Baltimore on the night of the 21st of July last had the effect to prevent similar scenes of carnage and bloodshed in that city. One of the most important functions of the Federal Government is exercised when, in obedience to the Constitution, its military power is extended for the protection of the State. It being understood that in case of domestic violence the Federal forces may be employed to restore and preserve peace and order, the presence of a strong garrison in any part of the country will often prevent an uprising which, in its absence, might occur. The great value of a strong Federal force stationed in the vicinity of our great cities would be seen in the prevention of mobs and violence, probably far more than in their suppression.

The Army is to the United States what a well disciplined and trained police force is to a city, and the one is quite as necessary as the other. Those who oppose any increase in the Army do so upon the theory that the local militia is sufficient for all the purposes of preserving the peace and suppressing local uprisings. It is assumed that our present force is sufficient for the protection of our borders and of our frontier settlements. Whether this assumption is correct or not must depend largely upon the disposition of the numerous bands of savages within our limits, and of the inhabitants of neighboring territory across our borders. But waiving a discussion here of that question, it may be well to inquire whether the local militia should be our only reliance for the suppression of domestic violence? Our fathers who framed the Constitution, and who were not without experience upon this point, doubted the wisdom of relying upon the militia, and so provided for the employment of the Federal troops for this purpose. If this seemed necessary to them in the early period of our history, when our population was largely rural, and the spectacle seldom or never witnessed of large masses of men idle, suffering, and desperate, how much more necessary is the same thing now? As our country increases in population and wealth, and as great cities become numerous, it must be clearly seen that there may be great danger of uprisings of large masses of people for the redress of grievances, real or fancied; and it is a well known fact that such uprisings enlist in a greater or less degree the sympathies of the communities in which they occur. This fact alone renders the local militia unreliable in such emergency. Besides, it is known that few of the States have any permanent or well drilled soldiery, and the recent troubles have strikingly illustrated the value, in such emergency, of the discipline, steadiness, and coolness which raw levies never possess, and which characterize only the trained and experienced soldiery. Coolness, steadiness, and implicit obedience to orders are the qualifications most needed in soldiers who are to deal with an excited and exasperated mob; and they are qualities acquired only by training, and are seldom found in inexperienced militia.

In view of these considerations, it is respectfully recommended that authority be given to the President to increase the strength of the depleted companies now embraced within the Army organization.

The Army now has a sufficient number of officers, regiments, and companies; but the companies are too small. I recommend that the President be authorized to recruit all companies of infantry to fifty men each, and all batteries of artillery to seventy-five men each, with power, in his discretion, in case of emergency, to

increase the former to one hundred and the latter to one hundred and twenty-two men each. We may safely assume that such a discretion would be exercised with becoming moderation and prudence; and the result would be that the grand aggregate would never, in any probable emergency arising in the recess of Congress, exceed forty thousand men, while thirty thousand would suffice to meet any demands upon the Army that can at this time be certainly anticipated.

It must not be forgotten, in considering this question, that there must always be a large percentage of an army not available for duty in the field. Besides the number of soldiers on the sick list, and those employed on detached duty of various kinds, a large number of men are always needed for guard and garrison duty. For example: we have now about two hundred and twenty-six military posts, at most of which men are necessarily employed continually in taking care of and guarding Government property. We have some eighteen arsenals and armories, besides about forty store houses or depots, at each of which is stored property of great value, belonging to the Government. The vast interests involved in the protection of the property of the United States at these numerous and widely scattered places renders it necessary to keep a considerable force on duty for that purpose, and therefore withdrawn from other service.

I am glad to be able to state that the morale of the Army appears to be steadily improving. The number of trials by courts-martial, for desertion and other military offences, has of late been greatly diminished. The number of desertions reported during each of the four fiscal years named was as follows:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1873.....	7,271
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.....	4,606
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.....	2,521
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.....	1,844

This improvement is believed to be largely the result of a more careful system of enlistment instituted by the Adjutant General of the Army, whereby greater care is exercised in the selection of men and greater effort made to exclude from the Army bad and unworthy characters. Notwithstanding the improvement here noted, the number of desertions is still alarmingly large; and the question how it may be still further reduced deserves serious consideration. Two things seem to be important in this connection. The first is the one already alluded to, viz., the careful selection of men for enlistment; and the second is the adoption of measures calculated to make the Army a place where a man of intelligence and character may be reasonably content to remain. In other words, what is needed is the selection of good men for the Service, and the elevation of the Service so as to make it a fit place for such men. The former seems to have received much attention, and with good results. The latter, I fear, has not received the attention it deserves.

The life of the private soldier, in time of peace, is a life of dull and monotonous routine, of which it is natural, if not inevitable, that men of spirit and ambition should weary. The attention of Congress may very properly be invited to the question, what can be done to render the daily life and duty of the common soldier more agreeable? I suggest, as a means of accomplishing this end, the importance of taking measures for the supply of more and better reading matter for the Army. The principal supply at the present is to be found, at the permanent garrisons, in what is termed the "post library." The books for these libraries are purchased principally from what is known as the "post fund," being the money saved by the soldiers, chiefly from their bread rations. It is difficult, even at the permanent garrisons, to supply from this source the requisite and suitable books and papers; and in the more temporary posts and campaign places, little or no effort to establish a library or reading room is made. The soldier should be supplied not only with books such as are found in the best "post libraries," but with the best current literature, including newspapers and magazines; and these publications should be regularly sent to each company in the Army, whether at regular and permanent posts or not. Our troops are never for any great length of time beyond the reach of mails.

This very desirable object can be accomplished at a very trifling cost. The sum of \$3,000 per annum to be appropriated for the supply of the Army with newspapers and magazines would be sufficient. The post or regimental fund could still be used in accumulating books for a more permanent library. This sum, judiciously expended, would keep every company of infantry and cavalry, as well as every battery of artillery, supplied with a good variety of the best of the current publications. This would add very much to the comfort and contentment of the soldier's otherwise dreary life, and while affording amusement, would also prove a source of profit and improvement. The sum needed for this purpose should be administered in accordance with regulations to be carefully prepared.

THE RETIRED LIST.

I recommend to Congress the enactment of a law removing the restriction as to the number of officers allowed on the Army retired list. Section 1325, Revised Statutes, fixes the whole number at three hundred, at any one time. There are now, in addition to that number, which is full, fifty-seven awaiting retirement, as follows:

Officers who have been examined by a retiring board and found unfit for active service, thirty-three.

Officers who are eligible by reason of age or length of service, and who desire to be retired, seven.

Officers who would probably be found fit subjects for retirement if examined by a board, but who have not yet been examined, seventeen.

Total number who would be retired if the limit were removed, fifty-seven. There may be others whose cases have not been definitely reported.

All these officers, though incapable of doing duty, are in receipt of full pay, when, if on the retired list, they would be entitled to seventy-five per centum of full pay. The conditions of retirement now left to the President's discretion are ample to meet every

need of the Service. The President can retire any officer of sixty-two years of age, or forty-five years of service, if he deemed him inefficient; but if not, the Government can continue to make use of the experience and knowledge of such officer. A retiring board can determine the efficiency of any other officer the President may summon before it, and, upon the judgment of the board that such officer is unfit for service, the President can retire him. The President can retire any officer, who makes application, after having served thirty years. No other provision is necessary to secure a healthy condition of the active list of commissioned officers, and all that is needed is to leave the number that may be borne on the retired list, at any time, unlimited, or at the discretion of the President.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

By General Orders No. 15, of date March 2, 1877, regulations, approved by the Secretary of War, were duly promulgated, whereby the Military Academy and post of West Point were constituted a separate military department, and by the same order the President appointed Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield to the command.

Referring to this change, the board of visitors, in their annual report, "desire to record their sense of the great value to the academy of the presence of a major-general of the Army at its head." The special recommendations of the board of visitors are as follows: 1. That the commissary of subsistence be allowed a clerk. 2. That the barracks be enlarged and better lighted. 3. That the hospital be finished. 4. That the water supply be enlarged. 5. That the sewerage of the post be completed. 6. That more ample gas works be provided. 7. That the band be restored to 50 members. 8. That inquiry be made as to the possibility of abolishing military parades on the Lord's day. 9. That a commission be constituted to revise the course of study.

In connection with these recommendations, estimates have been received and approved by me as follows: 2. The enlargement, etc., of the cadet barracks, in accordance with plans now in the War Department, \$83,440. 3. Completion of the cadets' hospital, \$46,748.76. 4. Enlargement of the water supply, \$50,000. 5. Completion of system of sewerage for the post, \$13,250. 6. Provision for ample gas works (reappropriation), \$25,159.61.

These estimates are fully explained, and the importance of favorable action thereon by Congress strongly enforced, by the board of visitors, in their report.

The recommendations—1, relative to a clerk for the commissary of subsistence; 8, looking to the possibility of parades being abolished on the Lord's day; and 9, as to a commission to revise the course of study—are all concerned in and submitted for the consideration of Congress.

The regularly submitted estimates for "current and ordinary expenses," "miscellaneous items," and "incidental expenses," and for "buildings and grounds," embrace other objects of expenditure. All seem reasonable and necessary for the welfare of the academy, and are approved by me. English studies were restored to the course, by authority of the Secretary of War, June 30, 1877, and placed under the professor of geography, history, and ethics. The academic board has decided that the Spanish language be taught to be omitted from the course of study; the change, however, not to be made until the occurrence of a vacancy in the head of the Spanish department.

The commanding general of the department has pointed to certain defects in the Revised Statutes relating to the Academy. He has proposed a revision of the laws to cover them and certain reforms as well. His communications upon this subject, inclusive of what is embraced in his annual report submitted by the General of the Army, as well as the draught of a bill prepared by him for submission to Congress, are herewith transmitted, and the attention of that body is invited thereto. The proposed revision contemplates, mainly—1. That the Academy and post of West Point shall constitute a separate military department; the General of the Army, under the Secretary of War, to have immediate supervision and charge, subject to regulations of the President of the United States. 2. That the Superintendent of the Academy shall be the department commander; in his absence, the next in rank to have command, etc. 3. That the title of "senior instructor" be dropped, and, instead, "assistant instructor" be used for the three arms—artillery, cavalry, and infantry. 4. That the professorship of Spanish be abolished. 5. That there shall be a professor and assistant professor of modern languages. 6. That the chaplain shall be the professor of ethics. 7. That the disbursing officer shall be the treasurer of the Academy, and give bonds. 8. That all the officers of the Academy shall be officers of the Army, assigned to duty at the pleasure of the President. The professors who have heretofore been officers of any corps or arm of service may be appointed by the President to the grade in such corps or arm as they would have reached by regular promotion had they continued to serve therein. The chaplain may be commissioned a chaplain in the Army. No new appointments to the grade of professor to be made. Certain of the professors may be retired. 9. That the Superintendent, when not a general officer, shall have the local rank of brigadier-general; the commandants of cadets the local rank of colonel; the professors, for the first ten years, the local rank of lieutenant-colonel; thereafter the local rank of colonel, and the instructors the local rank of major. 10. That the appointments annually at large be fixed at ten. 11. That the term of the encampment be two months. 12. That the Board of Visitors be made permanent, and to consist of two Senators, three Representatives, the General of the Army, and one other general officer, the Superintendent of the Military Academy, two officers of the Navy (rear-admirals), and three other persons to be appointed by the President. 13. That the band shall consist of one teacher of music, as leader, and forty enlisted musicians.

ARMY REGULATIONS.

The latest revision of the Regulations for the government of the Army was made in 1861, to which some additions were made in 1863. The Regulations then adopted were published in 1863, but are now out of print, and besides have been supplemented by numerous general and special orders and modified by various legislative acts, so that it may be said that there is great need of a careful revision of the whole subject. The attempt heretofore made to supply the need which is generally felt in the Army of a new and complete code of Regulations have not resulted in success, although much work has been done which may be utilized hereafter. By an act approved July 25, 1866, the Secretary of War was directed to have prepared and to report to Congress at the next session "a code of Regulations for the government of the Army and of the militia in actual service, which shall embrace all necessary orders and forms of a general character for the performance of all duties incumbent on officers and men in the military service, including rules for the government of Courts-martial; the existing Regulations to remain in force until Congress shall have acted on said report." In compliance with the terms of this act, a revision of the Rules and Articles of War was made and submitted to Congress, but no action was taken thereon. By an act approved July 15, 1870, it was again provided that a system of General Regulations for the Army therein authorized should be reported to Congress at the next session and approved by that body. The act of March 1, 1873, vol. 18, Statutes at Large, page 337, repeated so much of said act of July 15, 1870, as required Regulations to be submitted to Congress, and authorized the President "to make and publish Regulations for the government of the Army in accordance with existing laws." By an act approved July 24, 1876, (19 Stat., p. 101), the whole subject matter of reform and reorganization of the Army of the United States was referred to a commission, to be composed of two members of the Senate, two members of the House of Representatives, two officers of the Army from the line, one officer of the Army from the staff, and the Secretary of War. This commission was to report to Congress at its next session. By a joint resolution approved August 15, 1876, (19 Stat., page 216), the President was requested to postpone all action in connection with the publication of Regulations until after the report of the commission above mentioned should be received and acted on by Congress at its next session. The commission, however, adjourned, after collecting a great mass of material, without accomplishing its object, not being able to complete its work before the Congress to which it was required to report had expired. Thus it will be seen that the powers of the commission have been exhausted, while at the same time the law is left in such a state as to render it extremely doubtful as to the power of the Executive to issue and publish regulations. It will be for Congress to determine whether it is wise to require that a code of general regulations shall be subjected to the formal action of Congress, thus giving them a fixed character, unalterable except by the same formal action. In my judgment,

this would not be wise. All matter in the regulations which should properly be bound by force of law is actually made in exact conformity with military acts of Congress, and is always in the precise law, usage of the statutes; but there are very many matters of detail which depend upon the daily changing necessities of the service, and are regulated by the experience and intelligence of practical men in the Army, which should be left for modification, as often as circumstances demand, to the discretion of the Executive. It is a principle, well understood and invariably acted upon, that whenever a regulation comes in conflict with a law of Congress, it is null and void. The law is thus, as it were, a controlling authority and regulations are simply the by-laws based thereon. The authority to make alterations in the regulations was vested by act of April 24, 1816, in the Secretary of War, with the approval of the President, and has been ever since so exercised, with this exception, that, by an act of March 3, 1821, a system prepared by General Scott, under an act of March 3, 1813, was "approved and adopted." But this act of March 2, 1821, was repealed, in terms, by an act of May 7, 1822, leaving the act of April 24, 1816, still in operation. The Army regulations are always public and easy of reference, and Congress can readily, at any time, correct by legislation any objectionable feature which may appear in them.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

In July last a call was made by the Governor of the State of West Virginia upon the President for military aid to suppress domestic violence in that State, resulting from an uprising among the employees of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. A few days later a similar outbreak occurred among the employees of the same company in the State of Maryland, which also assumed such proportions as to defy the authorities of the State, and render necessary a similar appeal for assistance by the Governor of that State. The excitement and contagion extended rapidly from Baltimore to the westward, along the great lines of inter-State railroads. In the State of Pennsylvania the uprising reached the proportions of a very serious insurrection, and led to a riot in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 22d of July, resulting in serious loss of life and property. In that State, also, at a little later period, the infection spread among the operating regions, numbering many thousands of men and laborers. The Governor of Pennsylvania also called upon the President for military aid, as did also, at a little later period, the Governor of Illinois. From several other States, whose authorities made no formal call as required by the Constitution and laws for military aid, there came very earnest appeals for troops to be stationed near the scenes of anticipated danger, as a means of preserving the peace. It was rightly judged that the troops of the United States, by their very presence in any neighborhood, would be able to deter evil disposed persons from acts of violence. In response to these appeals, all the troops within reach that could be spared from other duties were despatched to the disturbed regions, and, under direction of the President, they were employed by this department in rendering all possible aid to the local authorities in securing and maintaining order. In order to respond to calls for aid where violence actually existed, and to guard against danger at threatened places, it became necessary to concentrate troops at points in the States of West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, as well as in the District of Columbia. For a full and detailed statement of the operations of the troops employed in this important and delicate duty, I refer to the report of the General of the Army, and to those of the several officers under whose immediate direction they were conducted. For the promptness and zeal with which both officers and men responded to calls for aid in suppressing these disorders, and the celerity, moderation and discipline displayed by them in the execution of their difficult and important duties, they are entitled to high praise. I am glad to be able to announce that the Army has again shown itself the staunch friend of law, the firm supporter of the lawful authorities, and in an eminent degree the conservator of peace and order. It is also a source of great pleasure to me to be able to announce that the national forces sent to quell these disturbances met with little resistance, and were able to execute all their orders without firing a gun and without bloodshed. The single instance of serious resistance at Johnstown, Pa., is believed may have been in ignorance of the fact that it was made against the national troops. Here the forbearance of the commanding officer (Major John Hamilton, 1st Artillery), in not firing upon the rioters was the more conspicuous, since he himself sustained a painful injury. I desire, in this connection, emphatically to express my obligations to Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, United States Army, commanding the Military Geographical Division of the Atlantic, for his untiring energy and great skill in directing the movements of troops.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

By a resolution of the House of Representatives adopted on the 1st day of November instant, the President was requested to communicate all information in his possession relating to the condition of the Mexican border in Texas, and to any recent violation of the territory of the United States by incursions from Mexico. In response to this request all the information in the possession of this department upon the subject has been transmitted to that body. A statement in detail here is therefore rendered unnecessary. It is sufficient to say that the lawless incursions by armed bands from the territory of Mexico into the State of Texas, for purposes of robbery and plunder, have continued to occur. These bandits have long been in the habit of crossing the border, committing depredations, and fleeing for safety back into Mexico. This state of things has continued for many years, and in consequence the people of that portion of Texas bordering on the Rio Grande have suffered greatly, and have, with great reason, complained and appealed to the United States for protection. It has long been evident that these incursions cannot be stopped so long as the Government of Mexico is either unable or unwilling to punish the marauders, and the United States is prevented from crossing the Rio Grande in their pursuit.

Mexico has not been able to keep upon her frontier a force able and disposed to either prevent these raids or punish the raiders upon their return with their booty. This state of things has rendered it necessary to consider under what circumstances the troops of the United States may be ordered to cross the line in pursuit of these marauders, and for the purpose of punishing them and recovering stolen property. Upon a careful consideration, it was deemed proper to direct Gen. Ord, commanding in Texas, in the exercise of his own discretion, when in pursuit of a band of marauders, to follow them, either when the troops are in sight of them or upon a fresh trail, across the Rio Grande, and until they are overtaken and punished, and the stolen property recovered.

I am glad to be able to state, that although the border has several times been crossed in pursuance of the order above mentioned, the friendly relations between the two countries have not been disturbed. Gen. Ord has been directed that whenever Mexican troops are present and prepared to intercept retreating raiders, he is to leave the performance of that duty, on the Mexican side of the line, to such force.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES

The report of the General of the Army presents a succinct and exceedingly clear and interesting account of the rise, progress, and successful termination of the war with the Nez Perce Indians, under Chief Joseph. The majority of this tribe is living at peace upon their reservation at Lapwai, Idaho; but a branch of the tribe, under Joseph, has always refused to go there, claiming the right to remain in the country west of Snake river, known as the Wallowa Valley—a country which lies within the State of Oregon, has been partially surveyed, and in which many sales of land have been made by the United States to actual settlers. The attempt to remove Joseph and his confederates to the reservation was resisted by force, and was the signal for the commencement of hostilities by the Indians. The campaign which followed, with the severe battles and memorable marches, resulting in the final surrender of Chief Joseph and his followers to the troops of the United States, under command of Col. Miles, will be found described in General Sherman's report, and the reports referred to therein, with such accuracy and minuteness of detail as to leave nothing for me to add. I join with General Sherman in giving grateful recognition of the zeal, energy, endurance, courage, and skill displayed by General Howard, Colonel Gibbon, and Colonel Miles, and the officers and men under their command, in the prosecution of this most remarkable campaign.

With the surrender of Joseph ended Indian hostilities for the

present, and, let us hope, for the future as well. It is not, however, wise to assume that all danger is passed, and that the Indian tribes on our frontier will from this time forward remain at peace. While hoping for the best, and as a means of securing and preserving peace, we should take measures for enforcing obedience to our nation's authority, and promptly suppressing every appearance of hostility. With at least two hundred and sixty thousand uncivilized Indians within our borders, there is occasion for the utmost vigilance, to the end that the lives and property of citizens on the frontier may be fully protected.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The Paymaster-General renews the recommendation formerly made in regard to the establishment of an annuity scheme for the benefit of heirs of deceased officers of the Army. This scheme has twice received the approval of the President and the Secretary of War, and been recommended to Congress. The deaths of officers on the frontier in recent campaigns against the hostile Indians bring visibly before us the necessity of encouraging and enabling officers, by their own regular and voluntary assessment, to provide an annuity for those who are dependent upon them for support.

I also lay attention to the remarks of the Paymaster-General in his report upon the subject of mileage of officers of the Army travelling under orders.

Contracts.

I desire to call the attention of Congress to a serious defect in the law relating to the mode of awarding contracts required to be made by the department for supplies or services. Under the statutes requiring advertisement and the awarding of contracts to the lowest responsible bidder, it frequently happens that numerous bids are received from widely scattered localities. These bids are publicly opened at the office from which the proposals were issued, and thereafter forwarded to Washington, with the recommendation of the officer in charge. It often becomes necessary to investigate the character and standing of the several bidders and the responsibility of the sureties, as well as other questions that may arise in the consideration of the question awarding the contracts, and these investigations necessarily consume more or less time. As the law now stands according to the opinion of the Attorney-General (9 Opinions, 174), the head of a department has no power, without authority of law, to enforce a rule requiring that bids shall not be withdrawn until after a certain time, whether accepted or not. The result is, that, while it is of the utmost importance that the department should have the right to delay in determining the question of accepting a bid, all bidders are at liberty to withdraw their proposals at any time before final acceptance. This right to withdraw bids after they are opened and made public opens the way for combinations among bidders, with a view to forcing the Government to contract with the highest bidder or incur the delay and expense of a new advertisement and a retelling. The Attorney-General has well said, speaking of a rule adopted by this department forbidding the withdrawal of bids, that "it is necessary that such a rule should exist, and Congress ought to enact it." I earnestly recommend the passage of an act so amending the existing law upon this subject as to make every bid irrevocable, in pursuance of advertisement for proposals for supplies or services in any of the departments of the Government, absolutely binding upon the bidder and upon his sureties for at least sixty days, unless sooner rejected. And the statute should also require that every bid should be accompanied by a bond, with security, pledging the bidder to keep good his bid for sixty days, and enter into the contract, if awarded to him, within that time.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

The Signal Service has continued its usefulness in the diffusion of scientific and practical information. The duties now devolved upon that service are, besides the instructions in military signaling and telegraphy, to conduct the observation and report of storms; to report upon the average depth of water in the great rivers of the interior and give notice of their dangerous rises; to give important assistance to the life saving service on our coast; and to construct and repair military telegraph lines.

One hundred and fifty-nine stations of observation have been maintained during the year, and the deductions made from the information reported by them, now known as the "Synopsis and Indications," has been continued with gratifying results. A careful analysis of the indications thus published, and a comparison with the weather changes afterward occurring within the time and district to which each has had reference, has given an average percentage of eighty-six and sixteen hundredths of correct forecasts, and 90 per cent is believed to be attainable. The wide diffusion of these reports may be judged by the fact that they appear regularly in almost all the daily newspapers of the country; and no great storm has swept over any considerable part of the United States without pre-announcement.

In pursuance of acts of Congress for the construction of telegraphic lines in the interior and upon the frontier, connecting military posts and stations, the officers and enlisted men of the Signal Service have now completed the lines in Arizona, New Mexico, and the Texas frontier. A total length of 3,300 miles of line is now operated, and is partially self-supporting.

The Chief Signal Officer recommends the complete and permanent organization of the Signal Service. The subject was last year favorably reported upon and recommended by the President to Congress. It is now, again, submitted in the hope that suitable legislation may be had in this regard.

PRESERVATION OF WAR RECORDS.

Since the report of my predecessor, made one year ago, the work of the publication of the official records of the War of the Rebellion, both Union and Confederate, has been diligently and systematically pursued, though under a much diminished force of printers and copyists, during the present fiscal year, by reason of a largely reduced appropriation. As far as accomplished, this consists of a series of volumes in print, thus multiplying the widely scattered documents on file, so that they can be readily examined in a condensed form. By this means, as well as by a judicious distribution of a few copies, records of inestimable value are secured from possible loss by fire, and from the obliterating influences of time. The arrangement of the matter is in chronological order, and great care is exercised in comparing what is put in print with the originals. The report above alluded to shows an aggregate of thirty volumes issued since the commencement of the work, several years ago, of which twenty-two volumes have reference to military operations on the part of the United States, and eight volumes pertain to operations on the part of the Confederate States. At present the volumes aggregate forty-seven (embracing upwards of 33,000 pages), of which thirty-seven relate to the United States and ten to the Confederate States, as follows:

United States.—Reports of Operations, 13 volumes; Military Correspondence, 3 volumes; War Department, Letters Received, 1 volume; War Department, Letters Sent, 1 volume; War Department, Telegrams Received, 6 volumes; War Department, Telegrams Sent, 4 volumes; Halleck's Telegrams Received, 5 volumes; Halleck's Telegrams Sent, 4 volumes; Summary of Military Operations, 1 volume. Total, 37 volumes.

Confederate States.—Reports of Operations, 2 volumes; War Department, Letters Received, 1 volume; War Department, Letters Sent, 1 volume; War Department, Telegrams Received, 1 volume; War Department, Telegrams Sent, 1 volume; Adjutant and Inspector-General's Telegrams Sent, 1 volume; Miscellaneous, General, and Special Orders, 1 volume; Military Correspondence and General and Special Orders, 1861, 1 volume; Troops Tendered Confederate War Department, 1 volume. Total, 10 volumes.

It will be seen that this effort to get valuable historical matter into proper form, and to redeem it from a chaotic condition, is now assuming a position of importance in which the whole country is deeply interested. That its prosecution should be provided for by a permanently organized working force, under intelligent and faithful supervision, and by liberal appropriations from year to year, until completed, seems to be manifest.

The records of the Confederate States have been published up to the end of the year 1861. The mass of material yet on hand for publication is very large. It is known, however, that documents of an important character are in the hands of State and private societies and individuals. These obtained and arranged chronologically with the rest, a more satisfactory result will be arrived at, and supplementary editions avoided, as it is the intention to print fully and accurately all records pertaining to the War of the Rebellion, from whatever source procurable. Hence, the discrepancy, at present, between the num-

ber of volumes issued from the two great fountains of supply, as seen above. It is hoped that, in due time, with the aid of such legislation as may be necessary, the government will be able to obtain originals not now in possession, or, at least, of duly authenticated copies.

The Brady collection of war views, purchased by Congress for twenty-five thousand dollars, are gradually becoming defaced, through the deterioration and destruction of the sensitized surfaces of the negatives. I recommend that Congress, through a special appropriation, authorize the Secretary of War to institute measures for the preservation of these pictures of battle fields and other military scenes, in view of the fact that to coming generations they will be invaluable as illustrations of the publication of the official records of the war of the rebellion.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department for the last fiscal year were \$1,500,000 less than in the previous year, notwithstanding the increase in the cavalry arm. Yet the expenditures and liabilities have been kept within the appropriations, except in the item of transportation, for which a deficiency estimate of \$1,200,000 has been submitted. Exigencies have caused the numerous movements of bodies of troops, and great expenditure has been incurred in their concentration at critical points.

The question of payment for transportation to certain land grant railroads having been, in accordance with the acts of Congress, adjudicated by the courts, and the decision of the United States Supreme Court obtained in their favor, they are entitled to payment for the transportation of officers, soldiers, military supplies, and material. Their right to payment having been decided in the courts, it becomes the duty of this department to ask the repeal of the act of March 3, 1875, prohibiting such payment, and the grant of an appropriation for the payment of accounts found to be due, as well as provision for the payment of future indebtedness to the roads in question. In this connection reference is made to the letter of the Secretary of War of March 2, last, which has been printed in Senate Document No. 45, 44th Congress, 2d session.

I quite agree with the Quartermaster-General, that, in a military point of view, the interests of the Government require the passage of a law under which all railroads shall be obliged to transport, at the earliest practicable time, the men and material of the United States, leaving the adjustment of the question of accounts to be determined in such manner as the Legislature may provide.

Indebted Railroads.

The balance due the United States by the Southern railroads, to whom, at the close of the war, the United States rolling stock and railroad material collected at and near Nashville was, under executive orders of August and October, 1865, sold on credit, is \$1,865,793.22. Only \$345 was collected from these roads during the year.

Judgment was obtained in the United States court for the middle district of Tennessee, at the October term of 1876, against the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, for \$866,150, but no moneys have been realized as yet under the decision and judgment.

Congress has relieved some of the indebted roads; has directed compromises with others, but certain legislation necessary to settle some outstanding accounts asked by the Executive Department has not been granted. For details on this subject, reference is made to the report of the Quartermaster-General.

Claims.

Under the act of 4th July, 1864, great numbers of claims for Quartermaster's stores furnished to the Army in States not in rebellion have been filed. One thousand one hundred and two such claims, amounting, as presented, to \$1,808,228.81, were acted on by the Quartermaster-General during the year. Of these, he reported favorably to the Third Auditor, under the law, 460; his recommendation for allowance amounting to \$155,378, about one-third the amount claimed; 642 were rejected, amounting to \$1,352,750.85. There remained on file for action at the close of the year, 12,590 claims, aggregating \$7,391,755.50.

I concur with the Quartermaster-General in the opinion that some method of settling this great mass of claims should be provided. I recommend that these claims be transferred to the Commissioners of Southern Claims, or some other tribunal having more time and better facilities for their consideration and decision than are possessed by these officers.

New Posts.

Two new posts have been located, one on Tongue River and one on the Little Big Horn. For these posts the sum of \$300,000 was appropriated, and good progress toward their erection has been made during the past year. The appropriation coming too late to be applied during the time of navigation last year, delay has been caused by the active employment of the troops (sent to establish the posts) against the Nez Perce, who have been finally captured by the forces under the command of the posts on Tongue River.

The establishment of a new post at Hell Gate Pass of the Rocky Mountains, in Montana, has been ordered, and work thereon is in progress. A military reservation in the pass has been declared.

Depot at San Antonio.

The appropriation of \$100,000 for a quartermaster's depot at San Antonio, Tex., has been used during the fiscal year in the erection of a building six hundred and twenty-four feet square, enclosing a court yard of five hundred and fifty-eight feet square. Nearly nine acres are included in the area within the outer wall, and nearly two acres are under roof. The total reduction in rents resulting from the construction of this building will reach the sum of \$5,700.00 per annum, while the economy and convenience of the Service and the safety of the storage of the large quantity of valuable supplies accumulated at this central post of military operations in the southwest and on the Mexican border are greatly increased.

Purchase of Sites in Texas.

The site of Fort Brown, for the purchase of which Congress, in 1875, granted an appropriation of \$25,000, is still in litigation, or, at least, litigation is still threatened. The heirs of the Senora Cavares have notified the department that their title has been confirmed by the United States court, and that they are not content with the sum appropriated by Congress, and have requested that the Army evacuate Fort Brown, held as a military post since General Taylor first defeated the Mexican army on the Rio Grande. The city of Matamoros announces its intention to contest, before the Supreme Court, of the United States, the Cavares title.

No title has yet been obtained to site of Ringgold Barracks on the Rio Grande. The owner of the site of Fort Duncan refused to accept the \$10,000 granted by Congress for the purchase. He demanded an additional sum of \$258, which the War Department, under the law, could not pay. In the meantime a twenty years' lease, under which the United States held possession, expired, and the owner of the soil thus acquired title to all the United States buildings thereon. He then fixed his price at \$80,000, and demanded annual collects \$2,400 a year rent. The Secretary of War, in July, 1876, recommended an appropriation of \$30,000 to make the purchase, but no appropriation has yet been given.

National Military Cemeteries.

There are seventy-nine national military cemeteries, which are carefully maintained, which improve in beauty and condition with age. The headstone contracts have finally been so far completed that all the headstones provided for in the contracts as originally made are in place; 255,566 graves have been permanently marked with marble or granite stones, suitably inscribed, at a cost of \$738,360.14, and the contracts are fulfilled. Some cemeteries having been declared national military cemeteries since the contracts were made, the contractors have consented to supply them also with headstones, the estimated cost of which will be about \$20,000, and a balance of \$192,000 of the original appropriation of \$1,000,000 will remain. It is suggested that authority be given by Congress to use a portion of this sum to mark the graves of soldiers buried in private and village cemeteries, to which the law did not extend. Sixty thousand dollars, it is believed, would suffice for this purpose.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

As no appropriation for subsistence of the Army has been made for the current fiscal year, supplies (with the exception of

the limited amounts which could be purchased from proceeds of sales of subsistence supplies) have been procured on credit.

No difficulty has been experienced in purchasing the necessary supplies and at most points the prices paid have not been more in excess of the cash prices than the usual rates of interest upon the cash value of the stores; but in some places, where there was but little competition, excessive prices appear to have been demanded, as in portions of Montana, where supplies were required for General Howard's command. These stores have not been paid for, but the bills therefor will be thoroughly scrutinized, and only such sums allowed as may appear just to the seller and to the Government.

The Subsistence Department has been frequently called upon during the past to issue subsistence stores to Indians, even at the risk of exhausting the supplies of the Army on the frontier. The transportation to the distant posts is costly, difficult, and sometimes impracticable at certain seasons of the year, and a careful consideration of the subject has induced the belief that were all issues, both to the Army and to Indians, made by the Subsistence Department, a greater certainty of supply would be secured, with the advantage of the use of but one set of issuing officers and employees. Officers of the Army now inspect most of the supplies purchased for the Indians.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

The Judge-Advocate-General earnestly recommends additional legislation which shall fix beyond question a specific period of limitation to prosecution in cases of desertion.

The 103d Article of War, fixing the limit of time within which a person shall be liable to be tried and punished by a General Court-martial, is construed by the Attorney-General, as well as the Judge-Advocate-General, to include the crime of desertion while the contrary has been held by some military authorities. The article says that "No person shall be liable to be tried and punished by a General Court-martial for any offence which appears to have been committed more than two years before the issuing of the order for such trial, unless, by reason of having absented himself, or some other manifest impediment, he shall not have been amenable to justice within that period." If the crime of desertion be included, the question does not arise of time of limitation commencing? At the end of two years from the date of desertion, if no arrest has meanwhile been made, or does it commence two years after the expiration of the term for which the soldier enlisted? As there has been much controversy over this question, it is recommended that it be finally set at rest by precise legislation.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Surgeon-General reports no material change in the health of the Army since the last annual report. He points once more to the insufficiency of the clerical force in the record and pension division of his office.

The records of the Surgeon-General's Office furnish the best possible evidence as to the cause of death in case of deceased soldiers and the hospital record of invalids. For the want of an adequate clerical force it has been impossible to answer one-half the calls made by the Pension Bureau and other departments for information to be derived from a search of these records, and on the 1st of July 18,697 of such calls remained unanswered. The delay thus caused in the settlement of pension and other war claims is a source of well grounded complaint, because it is an injustice toward a worthy and necessitous class of our citizens. I earnestly indorse the recommendation of the Surgeon-General that a sufficient increase of clerical force be authorized.

The Surgeon-General renews the recommendation made in a previous report that authority for printing the catalogue of the Army Medical Museum be granted, the work to be done by the Government Printer. Its preparation has required much labor, and there is no doubt as to its utility to the medical profession if made accessible to them.

CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

The report of the Chief of Engineers states that work upon our sea coast defences has been practically limited to their care, preservation, and partial repair; but he again urges the adoption of some reasonable system of annual expenditure upon our harbor defences.

Experiments and practice on the general system of torpedo defence have been continued at Willet's Point. An appropriation of \$100,000 for the coming year is recommended for this purpose, and for the purchase and storage of such portions of the material as would be immediately required in case of sudden hostilities. Detailed information in regard to each specific river and harbor improvement may be found in said report.

The requirements of the 3d section of the river and harbor act of August 14, 1876, relating to the prevention of trespass or injury to public works, were complied with by my predecessor, and the form of an act, intended to cover all cases likely to arise, was submitted to Congress at its last session, but as action thereon was not taken, I ask attention to the necessity of such legislation.

The appropriation made in the sundry civil act of the last session of Congress for the protection of the piers of the bridge across the Mississippi River at Rock Island, Ill., is being expended in accordance with the provisions of the act.

To comply with the joint resolution of March 3, 1877, a commission was appointed to examine into the matter of contracts made between the United States and the Moline Water Company as to the water power at Moline, Ill. The report of the commission will be duly transmitted.

In the survey of the northern and northwestern lakes under the Engineer Department, the triangulation has been carried from Westport, N. Y., to Painesville, Ohio. The topography and hydrography have been carried from Ashtabula, Ohio, to Vermillion, Ohio. The latitudes and longitudes of Mount Forester and Cairo, Ill., have been determined, and assistance has been rendered in the telegraphic determination of the longitudes of Fort Fetterman, in Wyoming Territory, and Fort Stockton, Concho, and McKavett, in Texas. The difference of level between Lakes Michigan and Superior has been determined. A list of the new charts of the lakes, printed and published during the year, will be found in said report. The survey of the Mississippi River, which has been carried on by the officer charged with the lake survey, has been extended from five miles above Cairo, Ill., to a point eight miles above Columbus, Ky. Volume II, Descriptive Geology; volume IV, Paleontology and Ornithology; and volume VI, Microscopical Petrography, and the Geological and Topographical Atlas of the Geological Exploration of the 40th parallel, have been completed during the year, and are now in the hands of the Government Printer. Volume I, Systematic Geology, and volume VII, Vertebrate Paleontology, will soon be finished and ready for the printer. These reports will complete the work and publications belonging to this survey.

The systematic survey of the territory west of the 100th meridian, which for several years has been carried on by engineer and other officers of the Army, has been continued during the year in portions of California, Nevada, Colorado, and New Mexico. The continuation of this useful work, in its present satisfactory condition of organization, will, it is hoped, commend itself to the favorable consideration of Congress.

The engineer officers on the staffs of the generals commanding the western military divisions and departments have been engaged during the year, with their customary energy, in surveys in the field, and in collecting and mapping the geographical and topographical information obtained in scouts and campaigns against the hostile Indians. On account of the failure at the last session of Congress the appropriation asked for, the amount of funds available was entirely inadequate to the work required of these officers, which is of importance to the different bureaus of the War Department and to the Army. To enable them to accomplish the greatest amount of work with the means at hand, the enlistment of topographical assistants has been authorized, and good results are expected from this economical mode of carrying on their surveys.

The Engineer Department maps used by the troops engaged in the recent campaigns against the Nez Percés and Sioux have proved of great utility, and it is desirable that the unexplored areas in the country traversed, or liable to be traversed, by the troops and hostile Indians be mapped as rapidly as possible.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

In consequence of the failure of the appropriations for the Army, the manufacture of arms at the National Armory at Springfield was stopped on the 1st of July last, and there is now only on hand a reserve supply of eight thousand five hundred and fifty-two rifles and five thousand nine hundred and eighty-three

carbines, of the latest model. It is the opinion of the department, as a measure of precaution and military foresight, that a much larger number of arms of the latest and most approved patterns should be on hand in our arsenals in case of emergency. The present Springfield breech-loading rifle compares favorably with the best manufacturing rifles of the world, and may not be superseded for some years, and it is obliged to yield to one of superior merit, the effect will not be to render it obsolete, but to make it secondary only to one having greater rapidity of fire. In this view it is believed to be wise to lay up a reasonable supply.

In the supply of metallic ammunition, it is reported that we are lamentably deficient. Ten rounds per month per man for target practice had been allowed, but this was inadequate for training the soldier in the use of the rifle, and in the perfection of his marksmanship. Many complaints from those in active service have resulted in an order doubling the allowance, making an annual expenditure of six millions of cartridges. The appropriations for the past have, however, been too small to render this expenditure a judicious one, and it is recommended that an increased appropriation be made for metallic ammunition.

The subject of the organization, arming, and disciplining the militia has received the attentive consideration of the Chief of Ordnance, whose department is required, under the act of 1868, to provide arms and equipments for the whole body of militia. Under that act, an appropriation of \$300,000 is annually made, which is not sufficient to arm and equip more than 8,000 infantry. The organized militia of the States is now reported at over 90,000 men, and if it be the purpose of Congress to encourage the increase and efficiency of this force, a much larger sum than is now provided will be necessary. This matter is fully discussed in the report, to which I invite your earnest attention.

The arming of our sea coast fortifications is progressing very slowly. A consideration of their urgent wants, the length of time required to supply them, the unprotected condition of our harbors, and the absolute impossibility of providing for their defences in time of sudden danger, leads to the conclusion that it would be for the best interest of the country to provide a permanent annual appropriation for their armament.

The sale of arsenals no longer needed, and the economical use of the ordnance establishments and depots of supplies, is again urged; the simplest and most economical method suggested being the sale of the former and the application of the proceeds to the construction of the latter, and this plan seems to be in accord with the wishes of Congress. Within the past few years eleven small arsenals have been disposed of by sale, under the sanction of Congress, or by transfer to the line of the Army for its use; but it would appear to be judicious that when a sale of such property is made, the proceeds should be devoted to the erection and repair of the larger arsenals that are retained.

Previous reports have given grave consideration to the subject of claims against the Ordnance Department, growing out of the alleged infringement of the rights of individuals in the matter of patents adopted and used in the manufacture of national arms. The Supreme Court has held, in the case of the United States v. Burns (2 Wall, 233), "that the Government cannot, after the patent is issued, make use of the improvement any more than a private individual, without license of the inventor, or making him compensation." But the department has made use of inventions in the past, and claimants appear before the Ordnance Bureau for compensation for such use, or bring personal actions against officers of the department. Several such suits are now pending, and, if successful, render the officers personally liable, although acting in the line of their duty and under orders—the department having no authority to pay compensation for the use, or for indemnifying the officer against whom judgment may be rendered. Some measure giving a remedy to the claimant without subjecting the officer to the anxieties and embarrassments of a suit, should be afforded by adequate legislation.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, ESTIMATES, ETC.

The estimates for this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, as revised, amount in the aggregate to the sum of \$43,115,443.24, as follows:

Salaries, contingent expenses, and postage.....	\$1,193,884 00
Military establishment.....	31,597,370 68
Public works.....	7,933,077 76
Miscellaneous.....	2,371,210 80
Total.....	\$43,115,443 24

These estimates are fully explained in the reports of the heads of bureaus, which are submitted herewith.

The estimates for the support of the military establishment are for an Army of 25,000 enlisted men, and the aggregate thereof may be increased or diminished in proportion as the strength of the Army is finally fixed at a larger or smaller number.

The estimates submitted by the chiefs of bureaus have, in some instances, been considerably reduced, and it is believed that the several sums now asked are the lowest that can be appropriated consistently with a just regard for the public interests. In the aggregate of these estimates is included several items which are not submitted in pursuance of statutes requiring the annual expenditure of definite sums of money, but relate to matters resting entirely in the discretion of Congress. Of this class are appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence; river and harbor improvements; buildings and grounds in and around Washington; Washington Aqueduct, and surveys. For these purposes, estimates, aggregating \$1,180,830, were submitted by the Chief of Engineers. I have thought proper to reduce the estimates for rivers and harbors to the aggregate of \$5,015,000, and for fortifications to the aggregate of \$630,000. It is proper, however, to observe that the estimates for rivers and harbors, as presented by the Chief of Engineers, were prepared and submitted by him in compliance with numerous acts of Congress. These acts require that, as to a very large class of works where surveys have been ordered by Congress, or where work has been commenced, there shall be an annual estimate of the amount that can be profitably expended during the ensuing fiscal year. As instructed by these acts of Congress, and following a long established custom, the Chief of Engineers has submitted his estimates. He has very properly, in view of the law, given his opinion, as an expert, of the "amount which can be profitably expended in the next fiscal year," but he has expressed no opinion as to the proper sum to be appropriated by Congress in view of the condition of the Treasury, the probable receipts of revenue, and the demands of the public service in other departments. Upon this point he is not called upon for an opinion.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

In order to enable this department to carry into effect, on behalf of the United States, the provisions of the act of Congress authorizing James B. Eads to construct such jetties and other auxiliary works as are necessary to permanently maintain a wide and deep channel from the Mississippi River through the South Pass to the Gulf of Mexico, an officer of the Corps of Engineers is stationed at the South Pass, with instructions to report from time to time the nature and condition of the work in progress, the depth of water and width of channel created and maintained.

The reports of March 16, 1877, and July 24, 1877, showing the condition of the work at those dates, and not heretofore communicated to Congress, are herewith transmitted. On the 31st of October a subsequent report, also transmitted herewith, showed a 20-foot channel at average flood tide through the bar, and throughout the pass and between the jetties, with a least width of 210 feet. The interruption to navigation for a vessel drawing 22 feet was 430 feet in length, and the channel was, with this exception, at least 160 feet wide. When a channel 22 feet in depth and 200 feet in width shall have been attained, a further sum of \$500,000 will become due; and in respect to the time of the probable attainment of this depth, the engineer inspecting officer reports:

"It is probable that the aid of the new dredge boat, if it is moderately successful, may soon enable Mr. Eads to gain a channel 22 feet deep for a width of 200 feet throughout the jetties, and the chances are quite favorable for the attainment of such a channel in the early stages of low river by the help, possibly, of only an ordinary dredging machine, and later, perhaps, even without such aid. These statements are made because the law (act approved March 3, 1875) requires that the honorable Secretary of War shall embody in his annual reports the probable time when other payments will become due."

Provision for this payment is made in the sundry civil act of March 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 358, provided it becomes due prior to 1st of February, 1878. Should the contingency arise subsequent to

that date, it would appear that further provision must be made by Congress for the payment.

It having been officially reported to me that there was an open channel of greater depth than 18 feet at mean tide to and from the sea through the South Pass to the port of New Orleans, I directed, August 18, 1877, the suspension of the operations for the deepening of the Southwest Pass under the appropriation of August 14, 1876, in compliance with the provisions of that act.

Geo. W. McCrarty, Secretary of War.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MORE trouble is expected in the northwest this year, it being reported that Indians of the Spotted Tail and Red Cloud bands, while on their march south to their new agencies, have broken away, to the number of 100 lodges, and moved towards the Big Horn. On their route thither they have assaulted the settlements of the Black Hills miners, and help has been asked from Gen. Sheridan. A Herald despatch states that Cos. I, E, L, M, of the Seventh Cavalry, 184 men, were, Dec. 9, ordered out after them from Bismarck, and that a courier has been despatched to Standing Rock ordering the infantry now stationed there to the seat of war. Companies from Forts Snelling and Sisseton were expected at Bismarck, via lightning trains. Deadwood, in the Black Hills, is reported to be invaded by the Indians, and trains are being captured all round the district. It is possible that the Indians will make a winter campaign and endeavor to cross the line and join Sitting Bull. A despatch from Manitoba intimates that Sitting Bull is growing restive, that his Black-foot neighbors are alarmed, and that 60 lodges of Sioux have joined the great medicine-chief since the departure of the Commissioners. His dissatisfaction is said to be on account of some Canadian laws restraining the Indians from killing buffalo at certain times, and he wants to know "when Almighty God gave the Canadian government authority to keep the Indians from killing buffalo."

BATTLE OF BEAR PAW.

AN esteemed correspondent sends us the following account of the capture of the Nez Percé chief, Joseph. He writes from the Tongue River Barracks, M. T., November 7, and says:

A well-authenticated Army legend sets forth that at the headquarters of one of our military posts, it appears of record that the commanding officer, having returned from a successful Indian scout, published a congratulatory order, in which was a paragraph to the portion of the garrison that had not been out, in words and figures, as follows, to wit: "Men of Company—, the brevet brigadier general commanding congratulates you upon the zeal and efficiency with which you would have obeyed his orders had you been there and received them."

The comprehensive impartiality with which words of commendation have been spoken regarding the recent capture of the Nez Percés, and the numerous claims of participation therein, have revived the legend. The facts as seen and experienced by the little command that brought Joseph and his band to bay and successfully contended with and captured them, seriously traverse the romances placed before the public, and, as a matter of justice to that command, I have to request that you insert the following:

The force that struck the blow, starting out from mouth of Tongue River, took a course north-westward in an approximately straight line to mouth of Musselshell—150 miles—and from the north bank of the Missouri, opposite the Musselshell, curving north-westward around the eastern and northern bases of the Little Rockies, across the gap to the Bear's Paw, through that range to Snake Creek—115 miles—the 265 miles being traversed in 10 marching days. The force that started from Tongue River, after the reception of the information (on the evening of September 17th) that the Nez Percés had evaded the troops sent against them, was equipped and, with the train and supplies, ferried across the Yellowstone in time for an early start on the 18th. The energy that initiated characterized the entire march—the troops already en route to act as escort to the Sitting Bull commission (Battalion 3d Cavalry and Co. K, 7th Cavalry) were overtaken; their swords, that may be presumed to have become ploughshares from an occult sympathy with the mission of the wearers, were at once put in readiness for their normal functions, and on the north bank of the Missouri River the command was organized for the dashing march. The wagon train guard consisted of Co. K and a portion of Co. D, 5th Infantry; Captain D. H. Brotherton (commanding) and Lieut. G. P. Borden.

The force that started from the train with pack animals was made up as follows: Battalion 2d Cavalry, Capt. Geo. L. Tyler, commanding; Co. F, Capt. G. L. Tyler; Co. G, Lieut. E. J. McClernand; Co. H, Lieut. L. H. Jerome—150 men. Battalion 7th Cavalry, Capt. Owen Hale, commanding; Co. A, Capt. Myles Moylan; Co. D, Capt. E. S. Godfrey, Lieut. E. P. Eckerson; Co. K, Capt. Owen Hale, Lieut. J. W. Biddle—120 men. Mounted Battalion 5th Infantry, Capt. Simon Snyder, commanding; Co. B, Capt. A. S. Bennett, Lieut. T. M. Woodruff; Co. F, Capt. S. Snyder; Co. G; 1st Lieut. Henry Romeyn; Co. I, 1st Lieut. Mason Carter—98 men.

This force was augmented by a Hotchkiss gun, detachment and a force of white and Indian scouts—under command of Lieut. M. P. Maus, 1st Infantry—and the actual attacking force, that took part in the open field fight, was diminished by a pack-train guard consisting of an entire company of Infantry (B) and details from all other companies of the command, also by the white scouts, who had been detached on the previous day. (I remark in passing that the two veracious vouchers for the most lengthy account hitherto published were scouts who were not present as participants or witnesses until the fighting under cover

began; much that they report did not occur.) The actual attacking force was, therefore, considerably under 850.

At 7 A. M., on the 30th of September (the command having been on the march since daylight), the village was reported three miles away. The command started at a trot, the three miles proved to be seven, and the trot became a swinging gallop, as horse and rider caught the spirit of the occasion and felt the inspiration of emulation. The camp was placed in a position strong for a defensive fight, under a high and crescent shaped "cut bank," the bank itself being cut at intervals of a few rods by deep, crooked ravines, heading in the open country from which the attack was made. These ravines formed a most important feature of the position, as will be seen hereafter.

The position of the battalions in the fight was determined by their position in the column of march for the day. The leading battalion, 2d Cavalry, made a slight detour to the left, following the curve of the stream, and attacked in rear, cutting off and securing the herd, its longer march brought it to the attack a few minutes later than the battalions, 7th Cavalry and 5th Infantry, which, led by General Miles, took the straight course for the village, the chord of the arc made by the curving stream.

As the column deployed to attack on its left front, the leading battalion (7th Cavalry) formed the right of the line, the 5th Infantry the left. They charged to close quarters, dismounted, and the fight raged with an obstinacy, a spirit of give-and-take at short range without yielding ground, in spite of numerous casualties, that warrant the name "battle" despite the paucity of numbers. The 2d Cavalry now swept down on the opposite (left) bank of the creek, Jerome's company opened fire on the village, and the remaining two, together with the Indian scouts, secured the herd to the number of 730.

The lines thus drawn were not materially changed during the fight and subsequent siege, though the position of companies were so that all participated. The Indians, as the force under cover, would have had great advantage without the assistance that the dry ravines before mentioned gave them, but, following the sinuous courses of these ravines, they could approach our line without detection, and the deadly accuracy of their aim and their apparent singling out of officers and non-commissioned officers are recorded in our list of casualties. Hale's battalion, being in advance, received the first fire; it subsequently held a part of the line drawn across the ravines, and, doubtless, these two causes explain to considerable extent its severe losses.

How shall the Indians be dislodged? was now the question, and it was decided that an attempt be made to storm the ravines. At the word of command, a detachment of the 5th Infantry, Captain Carter, commanding, charged over the crest, down the steep declivity, and across the bottom that intervened before the village could be reached. They reached the village and inflicted a severe loss upon the Indians (Looking-Glass is reported to have been killed in this encounter), but the fire they met was so deadly, that thirty per cent. of the charging party were killed or wounded in less time than a record of their brave action can be written or read. It became now evident that a greater number of Indians occupied the camp than had been supposed, and that carrying the place by storm would be too costly. It remained to hold the Indians in a state of siege, to be in readiness to meet effectively the force that they expected—and, as appeared, with reason—would come to their rescue from the north, and to provide such shelter against the on-coming snow storm as an utterly treeless region could furnish to the wounded of a command that had stripped for a rapid march, and brought upon pack-mules only such impedimenta as would enable it to eat sparingly and fight liberally. Space would fail to describe in detail the events of the succeeding days; the anxiety, especially on the part of those whom wounds had rendered helpless, as time and again columns of mounted men were reported coming from the north, and the storm-dimmed horizon rendered it impossible to discern (even with a glass) that only buffalo approached; the immense relief—especially to the over-wrought Surgeons Tilton and Gardner—when our wagons on the evening of the second day of the fight (Oct. 1) arrived, bringing shelter for the wounded from a most pitiless storm; but the record would be incomplete without a mention of the excellent service performed by Lance Sergeant John McHugh, of Co. H, 5th Infantry, with the 12-pounder Napoleon gun that arrived with the train. The necessities of transportation had cut the artillery ammunition down to 24 shells, and, probably, never have 16 shells—the number fired from the 12-pounder—had equal moral or greater physical effect. The Indians admitted the loss of 24 killed and wounded by the fragments of shells, which were the only missiles that could reach them in their deep pits constructed in the bottom of the sheltering ravines.

On the morning of Oct. 1, Chief Joseph and others appeared under a flag-of-truce, and then—as at different times during the two succeeding days—General Miles held communication with them; a willingness to surrender was expressed, provided arms could be retained, but on the 4th an unconditional surrender was accepted, which resulted in our receiving, then and subsequently, upwards of 420 prisoners, with the arms and ammunition of the warriors. The number who were absent, or who ran away at the first attack, or escaped subsequently is partly a matter of conjecture, but probably does not vary much from one hundred men, women and children.

The Indians admitted a loss in killed that exceeded our own. This, and the number of their wounded, speak volumes for the courage and marksmanship of the troops. Some who witnessed the surrender of the Nez Percés had, under the same commander, participated in the campaigns of last winter and spring,

which cleared the Yellowstone and leagues on either bank of the presence of hostile Indians, sending Crazy Horse and his following to their agencies at the south, Sitting Bull and his over the border, and they believed that they saw in this latest success a completion of the task undertaken a year ago. The result of the session of the Sitting Bull commission would seem to show that that belief was well founded. Sitting Bull is confirmed in his enforced expatriation, and like many another more civilized reprobate, goes home to his "mother" when "all the rest of the places are shut up." Let us hope that "shaking hands with British officers" will be his most hostile pastime henceforth.

As intimated at first, this is a description (with very many omissions for lack of space) of the action of the force that, unassisted, captured Joseph. One half of the troops employed had just performed a most severe march of nearly 900 miles, after Indians south of the Yellowstone, coming in with horses reported by the officer in command to be "just able to totter in to the post," and the endurance of the forced marches in pursuit of the Nez Percés, though relatively unimportant, is worthy of mention.

It has become a proverb that a victory is only less sad than a defeat, and the loss at the battle of Bear Paw—though an inevitable condition of the success, and though the success will be accounted a military equivalent—cannot be soon forgotten. Those who saw the calm, upturned faces of Hale—meeting death with the debonair smile that his friends will so well remember; of Biddle—worthy son of a brave sire, who had proved his valor and patriotism by a soldier's death in the war for the Union; of the not less valiant men who now on the field where they fought shoulder to shoulder, lie side by side in the ceaseless comradeship of a soldier's grave, will ever remember them as "dead on the field of honor."

THE NAVY.

THE HURON WRECK.

CREDIT is due to the Secretary of the Navy for his prompt action in sending assistance to the *Huron*, and for his efforts to secure and have proper care taken of the bodies that should come ashore—victims of the sad wreck. From the Navy-yard, Norfolk, a detachment of seamen and marines were sent to the locality of the disaster, to remain there until further orders, and patrol the beach in search of the remains that should be washed ashore. The party, under the command of Lieut. James G. Green, and consisting of 1st Lieut. Francis H. Harrington, of the Marine Corps, Master C. A. Clarke, A. A. Surgeon Arthur, and a number of seamen and marines (six of them survivors of *Huron*, to assist in identifying bodies,) left Norfolk November 27, at four P. M., in the chartered steamer *Virginia*, and proceeded by way of the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal to Nag's Head—thence by land to the beach, arriving next morning early. Ever since then they have been engaged assiduously in the pursuit of their object. Permission was granted them by Mr. J. C. Perry, of Norfolk, the proprietor of the hotel at Nag's Head, to occupy a part of that building as quarters. They have instructions to take care of everything of value which may come ashore belonging to the wreck, or those who were on board. Later in the week the Secretary also ordered a tug to be sent from Norfolk to bring up any of the dead bodies that could be transported. The most serious obstacle encountered in carrying out this intention is the fact that immediate burial is necessary in the greater number of cases. When so buried, if the bodies have been identified, the graves are properly marked, with the view of future disinterment and removal.

Up to the latest return, the following bodies have been recovered. Enlisted men who were taken to Norfolk, and buried in the cemetery at the naval hospital grounds, come first:

William L. Barrett, second-class fireman; James Couch, second-class fireman; Thomas McFarland, coppersmith; G. W. Millar, cabin-cook; O. F. Rathje, seaman; Alexander Cameron, marine; Matthias Hayes, W. R. Cook; — Green.

Officers Found.—Commander George P. Ryan, Lieut. S. A. Simons, L. G. Palmer, Ensign F. W. Danner, Surgeon George S. Culbreth, Passed Asst. Paymaster C. N. Sanders, Cadet Engineer E. U. Loomis, Captain's Clerk Joseph Gillette.

The bodies of Chief Engineer E. M. Olson, Masters W. S. French and J. M. Wight, and Draughtsman J. J. Evans, have not yet been found. The bodies of the following enlisted men have been recovered, identified and buried near the beach:

Thos. M. Brown, second-class fireman; Frank Burns, seaman; A. W. Carey, landsman; John Curry, second-class fireman; H. F. Emerson, quartermaster; Elias Harris, landsman; Hugh Harrity, boiler-maker; William Hodge, ordinary seaman; Robert Ingham, boatsman's mate; Green Jackson, coal-heaver; Chas. W. Keithly, Capt. A. G.; Joseph Martin, cabin steward; George W. Price, ship's writer; William Stanton, first class fireman; Adam Oliver, corporal marines; Joseph Hanlon, private marine; Herman Fuess, carpenter's mate; James Brophy, private marine; George Malcolm, machinist; Thomas Armstrong, seaman; Alfred Carson, machinist; A. M. Childs, gunner's mate; Henry Waters, second class fireman; Charles Snyder, coxswain; W. S. Entwistle, Thomas Laughlon, quarter gunner; Conrad Hahn, first class fireman; Charles McLain, seaman; George Jones, wardroom boy; H. McCourt, machinist; Pat-

rick Collins, first class fireman; William Chadwick, quartermaster; James Carroll, marine; John Hayes, seaman; wardroom boy; Frenchman, name not known; a body not fully identified, supposed to be a marine by the name of Murry; Edward Donnelly, first class fireman; the body of a seaman with American coat of arms on left forearm, not identified.

A despatch from private Sherwood at Signal Station, wreck of *Huron*, reports December 2 that on account of the high sea the *Bakers* have returned to Norfolk, and nothing would be done that day toward recovering property, etc., from the wreck. No other bodies recovered. The bodies of Commander Ryan, Lieut. Simons, Surgeon Culbreth, Passed Assistant Paymaster Sanders and Ensign Danner, left Norfolk December 3 in charge of their friends. The bodies of Carson and Armstrong were buried at the naval hospital, Norfolk.

The body of Mr. Gillett, clerk, remains buried on the beach. The bodies of Chief Engineer Olson, Masters Wight and French, and Draughtsman Evans, have not been recovered. The burial places of the men are scattered over a space of 35 miles along beach, 1 to 5 miles apart. The funeral of the late Lieutenant Lambert Palmer takes place Thursday, December 1, from his late residence, corner of O and 16th streets, Washington, at 2 P. M. His remains will be escorted by one or two companies of marines to Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown. A telegram from Lieutenant Commander Jos. G. Green, dated at Kitty Hawk, December 4, reports the recovery and burial of the following additional bodies: Wm. Buder, landsman; David Clayton, 1st. C. F.; Alma Davies, baker; John Hayes, ordinary seaman; George Hamilton, machinist; Thomas Loughran, quarter gunner; John Mahon, bugler; Frank McCollom, quartermaster; Bernard Rogers, landsman; J. W. Sullivan, W. O. steward; John J. Twoomey, coxswain; John Tierney, landsman; Henry Walters, second class fireman; Wm. Carroll, marine; L. J. Monroe, apothecary; — Entwistle, apothecary yeoman; Alex. Murray, marine; John Rohrick, marine.

The following named men, recovered from the wreck of the *Huron*, have been interred in the cemetery connected with the Norfolk Hospital: James Couch, captain forecable; Thomas McFarland, coppersmith; Alex. Cameron, private marine; William Green, ship's yeoman; Henry Miller, cabin cook; Matthew Hayes, wardroom cook; Edward Barrett, second class fireman; Otto F. Rathgia, seaman.

The remains of the late Lieutenant Sidney A. Simons, who lost his life in the wreck of the *Huron*, at Nag's Head, N. C., arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard Dec. 3. They were received by an escort from the *Minnesota* in the *Catalpa*, and placed in Sailor's Hall under guard. The funeral takes place at Staten Island, Thursday, Dec. 6.

The remains of Ensign Danner arrived in New York city same date, and were forwarded to Croton Point on the Hudson.

The body of Assistant Paymaster Carey N. Sanders was brought to Philadelphia, and his funeral took place from his mother's residence, 410 S. 15th St., Dec. 5. Commodore Crosby issued an order announcing the funeral and inviting officers of the Navy, Marine Corps and Army to attend.

The body of Commander Ryan reached Boston on Wednesday, Dec. 5, in charge of his brother-in-law, Mr. Galvin, and the funeral was held at the church of the Immaculate Conception on Thursday at 10 A. M. The attendance was very large, as Commander Ryan was well-known here and had many warm friends. The following officers acted as pall-bearers: Commander S. D. Ames, U. S. N.; Commander O. A. Batcheller, U. S. N.; Lieut. Commander M. L. Johnson, U. S. N.; Lieut. Commander Geo. T. Davis, U. S. N.; Paymaster Jas. Hoy, U. S. N.; P. A. Eng. J. Van Hovenberg, U. S. N.; Lieut. E. A. Field, U. S. N., and P. A. Surg. H. P. Harvey, U. S. N.

A telegram from E. M. Stoddard, of the wrecking steamer, dated December 1, reports that divers have examined the *Huron* aft. Find upper works gone, both decks floated up nearly to spardeck, so that divers could not get into wardroom. Forward would be examined afternoon. Undertow and current very bad. Spardeck entirely submerged, port-side being eight feet under water. Will be obliged to blow up spardeck to see if there are bodies in wardroom. Ship seems to be hogged about four feet forward. Pivot gun in place.

Pay-Director Thos. H. Looker, Inspector-General, and on special duty in the department, left Washington on Friday, under special instructions, to visit the wreck of the *Huron*, and take charge of any papers relative to the pay department of the vessel which are found, and to report particularly on matters at that point.

A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to convene at Washington 5th December, Wednesday, to inquire into all the circumstances connected with the disaster to the *Huron*. The inquiry is to be very thorough, and to touch all points necessary in order to determine whether any one is in fault, either as to the construction and character of the vessel, her equipment, the sending of her to sea, her management after leaving Hampton Roads, her grounding, and the conduct of officers and crew subsequently. All the survivors will be brought before the Court, and such other witnesses as can give, or are supposed to

be able to give testimony on any of these points. Rear-Admiral Trenchard will be an important witness. The Court is composed of Vice-Admiral S. C. Rowan, Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Commodore R. H. Wyman, and Judge Advocate John A. Bolles, Naval Solicitor. The name of Rear-Admiral John L. Worden was proposed as a member, but matters of a private nature requiring his presence elsewhere, he was excused. In view of the statements that have been widely, and *wildly*, it is believed, made as to the unseaworthiness of this vessel, the sending of her to sea in the face of flying storm-signals, and as to other matters, all intending to injuriously reflect on both private citizens and public officials, the Court will, no doubt, sift the whole matter thoroughly, and bring out the truth without regard to the living or the dead, however unpleasant it may be to the friends and relatives of the latter. The duty is a delicate one, when it is borne in mind that those who were conspicuous in the control of the movements of the ill-fated vessel sleep their long sleep, and are not present to make a defence. Testimony against them should be well weighed. Assistant Engineer Denig has sufficiently recovered to report at Washington to give his testimony before the Court in session. He arrived there on Wednesday afternoon.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Enterprise* arrived at Key West, Dec. 1, en route to New Orleans.

THE *Guard* arrived at Lisbon, Nov. 30, from New York. All well on board.

THE *Omaha*, carrying Rear-Admiral Preble's flag, was at Callao, Nov. 13th, when the mail steamer left the port.

THE *Powhatan* has been ordered from Hampton Roads to the farewell buoy at Norfolk. Norfolk will be her address hereafter.

WASHINGTON despatches state that the *Tuscarora* is being fitted out at Mare Island, Cal., for a new surveying expedition in the Pacific ocean.

THE intention of sending the training ship *Saratoga* to Port Royal has been abandoned. She will be taken to Norfolk and secured for the winter at a convenient point where the boys can be trained.

THE torpedo boat *Alarm* after waiting in the lower bay, New York, for several days for fair weather, took her departure for Norfolk, Dec. 1. She returned to the yard at Brooklyn on account of stress of weather.

A DESPATCH from Commander McNair, dated Nov. 10, at Alexandria, reports the arrival of the *Kearsarge* at that place Nov. 6. She left Singapore Oct. 1, anchored at Point de Galle on the 10th, left on the 14th, coaled at Aden on the 27th and entered the Canal Nov. 3. The *Kearsarge* would leave Alexandria Nov. 12, touch at Palermo and Gibraltar, and hoped to reach Boston in the early part of January. The general health of all on board is fair.

It is announced that the *Saratoga* will not go to the West Indies at present, but will spend the winter at Norfolk. The *Swatara* will remain at the Norfolk Navy-yard until Dec. 20th and then go South for the winter. It is again reported that the *Ossipee* will go out of commission very soon. New boilers await the arrival of the *Kearsarge* at the Boston Navy-yard.

FRANK THOMAS, who wore a marine uniform and claimed to belong to the Marine Bks., Brooklyn, was arrested in New York, Dec. 2, being found in a room of a tenement house (which he had entered by means of a fire-escape) with the property of one of the tenants in his possession. He urged intoxication as his defence. He had just returned from a cruise in the *Richmond*.

WE regret to announce the death, on the 22d November, of Passed Assistant Engineer Joseph H. Harmony, U. S. N. Mr. Harmony died at Cincinnati, of a stroke of apoplexy. He had been ill for some time, having suffered two previous strokes within six months' time. Mr. Harmony entered the service in July, 1862, and passed nearly ten years of his service at sea. He was a brother of Capt. D. B. Harmony, U. S. N.

WE are pained to announce the death of Commo. Chas. H. B. Caldwell, U. S. N., at Boston, Nov. 30. The deceased entered the Service in 1838, and passed nearly 20 years at sea. A fuller account of his record is unavoidably deferred till next week. The funeral of Commodore Caldwell was held at Trinity Church, Boston, on Monday, Dec. 3rd, Rev. Phillips Brooks officiating. The attendance was large, and included all the officers of the yard and the *Wabash* not on duty. Escort duty was performed by a detachment of marines under the command of Capt. Pope, U. S. M. C. The pall-bearers were Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, Capt. Ralph Chandler, Medical Director Samuel Jackson, Pay Inspector R. Washington and Chief Engineer Richard Battleman, all U. S. N., with Col. J. H. Jones, U. S. M. C. The remains were buried at Waltham, Mass.

REAR ADMIRAL T. H. PATTERSON, in a despatch dated at Yokohama Nov. 2, reports that the health of the officers and crews of the vessels under his command, is excellent. No cases of cholera have been reported since those mentioned in his despatch of Oct. 11. Lieut. Comdr. Wise, commanding the

Palos, at Shanghai, reports the health of that port unusually good, and from Kolu, Nagasaki, Hakodadi and other Japanese ports, the news is assuring. Public advices, however, show that the disease is spreading through the interior, owing to the distribution of infected troops which have been serving in the recent insurrection. Chief Eng. G. D. Emmons, of the *Ranger*, has been condemned by a medical survey, in consequence of an attack of paralysis of the right side, and sent home by the *City of Peking*. Passed Asst. Eng. Geo. W. Melville, of the *Tennessee*, would be ordered to the *Ranger*. In a despatch from Yokohama, Nov. 4, the Admiral reports that on the 29th he visited Tokio and paid his respects to U. S. Minister Bingham. Subsequently, in company with the Minister, he visited the British, Russian, German, French, and Italian Ministers. Nov. 3, being the birthday of his Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the *Tennessee* and *Monocacy* united with other foreign men of war, at the request of the Japanese naval authorities, dressed ship and at noon fired a salute of 21 guns. In the evening the Governor of the province entertained at dinner about 40 guests, embracing the senior naval officers in the harbor, the foreign consuls and the local officials. The following foreign men of war were in port: Russian flagship *Boyan* and corvettes *Haydamak* and *Vladnick*; German corvette *Elizabeth* and gunboat *Nautilus*; English gunboat *Kestrel*.

COMMANDER SCHLEY, commanding the U. S. steamer *Essex*, in a despatch to the Secretary of the Navy, dated the 25th October, reports the arrival of that vessel off Monrovia, Liberia, on the 10th. On his arrival he saluted the flag of Liberia, and exchanged other courtesies with its officials, stating to his Excellency, the President of the Republic, on the occasion of his official visit, his readiness to aid the authorities in any and all ways consistent with our treaty, and also offered to take any one designated to visit any of the settlements. Commander Schley also informs the Department, that in returning the salute on shore, the Liberians were unfortunate enough to blow the hands off one Edward Berry, a young Americo Liberian, who was engaged in loading the guns. As soon as he learned of the accident through the Minister, he sent the medical officer of the vessel to offer his services, who reported on his return that he had been obliged to amputate both arms just below the elbow; should he recover, he will be absolutely helpless. The *Essex* will remain at Monrovia until the 1st of November, and then move down the coast, touching at all settlements on seaboard. Excepting some slight cases of intermittent fever beginning to develop under excessive heat and wet weather, the health of all on board is good.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, November 27, 1877.

Circular No. 7.
Disbursing officers in making requisitions to pay officers and men balances due for the months of April, May and June, will draw under the head of "Pay of the Navy deficiency, 1877," and in making requisitions for funds to pay other back claims, under pay, they will draw under "Pay of the Navy arrearages," and keep these accounts of appropriation separate and distinct upon their books.
R. W. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE
ORDERED.

NOVEMBER 28.—Captain George Brown, to hold himself in readiness for the command of the *Alaska*.

Chief Engineer Francis C. Dade, to temporary duty as Chief Engineer of the Navy-yard, Norfolk, in addition to his present duties.

Chief Engineer A. Henderson, to hold himself in readiness for orders to the *Alaska*, and as Fleet Engineer of the South Pacific Station, about the 1st February.

Passed Assistant Engineer Absalom Kirby, to duty on board the iron-clad steamer Wyandott, and in charge of the machinery of the Montauk.

Assistant Engineer Edward G. Allen, to examination for promotion.

NOVEMBER 30.—Chief Engineer Wm. H. King, to duty in charge of engineers' stores at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 3d December.

Medical Inspector George Peck, to assume the duties of President of the Naval Medical Examining Board on the 1st December.

DECEMBER 1.—Assistant Surgeon Wm. G. G. Wilson, to the training ship *Minnesota*, at New York.

DECEMBER 3.—Commander Henry L. Johnson to duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on the 15th December.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. A. McClurg, to the store ship *New Hampshire*, at Port Royal, S. C.

DECEMBER 4.—Commander John W. Philip, to command the *Tuscarora*, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieutenant George C. Reiter, to the *Tuscarora*, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

DETACHED.

NOVEMBER 30.—Chief Engineer Francis C. Dade, from duty in charge of engineers' stores at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on the 3d December, and to continue on temporary duty as Chief Engineer of that yard.

Medical Director Joseph Wilson, as President of the Naval Medical Examining Board, and placed on waiting orders.

DECEMBER 1.—Captain A. W. Johnson, from the command of the training ship *Minnesota* on the 1st January, and placed on waiting orders.

Captain Stephen B. Luce, from temporary duty, and ordered to command the training ship *Minnesota* on the 1st January.

Assistant Surgeon George P. Lumsden, from the *Minnesota*, and ordered to the *Fortune* on the 8th December.

Assistant Surgeon A. A. Austin, from the *Fortune*, and placed on waiting orders.

DECEMBER 3.—Lieutenant A. C. McMechan has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Ashuelot*, Asiatic Station, on the 27th September last, and has been placed on sick leave.

Masters F. H. Lefavor and W. P. Ray, from duty on the Coast Survey, and ordered to hold themselves in readiness for sea service.

Passed Assistant Surgeon N. M. Ferebee, from the store ship *New Hampshire*, at Port Royal, S. C., and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. B. Bayley, from duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Boatswain Edward Hughes, from the *New Hampshire*, and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Boatswain James Sheppard, from the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., and ordered to the *New Hampshire*, at Port Royal, S. C.

DECEMBER 4.—Master William Kilburn, from the receiving ship *Wyoming*, and ordered to duty on Coast Survey.

Chief Engineer Geo. D. Emmons has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Ranger* on the 24th October last, and has been placed on sick leave.

DECEMBER 5.—Master T. G. C. Salter, from duty on Coast Survey, and placed on sick leave.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commodore J. B. Creighton, commandant of the Navy-yard, Norfolk, until December 12.

To Lieutenant B. H. Buckingham, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, for two weeks.

To Medical Inspector R. C. Dean, for two weeks.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Lieutenant Geo. B. Livingston has been extended three months.

The leave of Passed Assistant Surgeon B. A. Marmion, at present in Paris, France, has been extended until the 1st July.

DELAY DEPARTURE.

Lieutenant James Franklin has been authorized to delay his departure from San Francisco for Yokohama, Japan, until the sailing of the steamer of 1st January.

COMMISSIONED.

Commander John G. Walker to be a Captain the Navy on the active list from June 25, 1877.

Ambrose K. Michler to be an Assistant Paymaster with the relative rank of Ensign in the Navy from October 31, 1877.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General for the week ending December 5, 1877:

Frederick Thompson, quartermaster, November 11, U. S. S. *Lackawanna*, at sea.

Frank Hubler, apothecary (second class), September 22 (U. S. S. *Vandalia*), at St. John's Hospital, Byrn, Syria.

John Robert Kidd, apothecary, November 25, Naval Hospital, Washington.

John C. Dillinger, sergeant of marines, November 23, Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Frank Munroe, captain, U. S. M. C., November 18, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

To the President:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the regular annual report of the condition and operations of the Navy Department.

The Navy consists of 67 steam and 23 sailing vessels, 23 iron-clads, 2 torpedo, 1 ferry, and 26 tug boats. The tonnage and displacement of each vessel will appear in an accompanying table, and the following statement is deemed necessary to a full understanding by Congress of the present condition of the Navy. The foreign and ocean service is performed by six squadrons, composed as follows:

EUROPEAN SQUADRON, under command of Rear-Admiral William Le Roy: Trenton, flagship; *Vandalia*, *Marion*, *Alliance*, *Gettysburg*, and *Despatch*, the latter being assigned to special service in connection with the United States embassy at Constantinople.

ASIATIC SQUADRON, under command of Rear-Admiral Thomas H. Patterson: Tennessee, flagship, *Kearsarge*, *Ashuelot*, *Monocacy*, *Alert*, *Ranger*, and *Palos*. The *Tennessee* has been ordered home, her cruise having expired, and will probably return through the Suez Canal. She will be superseded by the *Monongahela*.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, under command of Rear-Admiral Stephen D. Trenchard: *Powhatan*, flagship, *Plymouth*, *Ossipee*, *Swatara*, *Enterprise*, and *Huron*.

The *Huron* was wrecked on November 24, 1877, on the coast of North Carolina, at a point near Nag's Head. She sailed from New York under instructions to make a scientific reconnaissance of the coast of Cuba, and arrived at Hampton Roads on the 17th November. On the morning of the 23d she left Hampton Roads, and shortly after 1 o'clock A.M. of the next day struck upon the beach and was wrecked. She encountered a moderate gale and a heavy sea from the eastward, but being in good condition, well manned, and with her engines and machinery in perfect order, it is believed she could have encountered the storm without harm if she had remained out in the open sea. She had one hundred and thirty-two officers and men on board, thirty-four of whom were saved, and the remaining ninety-eight lost, including the commander. I have organized a court of inquiry to investigate all the facts connected with this unfortunate event, and will make it the subject of a special communication to Congress when the result is ascertained.

SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, under command of Commodore E. T. Nichols: Hartford, flagship, and *Essex*.

NORTH PACIFIC SQUADRON, under command of Rear-Admiral Alexander Murray: *Pensacola*, flagship, and *Lackawanna*. To prevent an anticipated outbreak of the Indians, the *Lackawanna* was recently sent to Puget's Sound, and, after having assured a peaceful adjustment of all impending difficulty, has returned to San Francisco.

SOUTH PACIFIC SQUADRON, under command of Rear-Admiral George H. Preble: *Omaha*, *Onward*, and *Adams*.

The following are employed as receiving ships: *Colorado* and *Vermont*, at New York; *Franklin*, at Norfolk; *Wabash*, at Boston; *Wyoming* and *Relief*, at

Washington; Independence, at Mare Island; and St. Louis, at League Island.

The following are training ships: Minnesota, at New York; Constitution, at Philadelphia; Saratoga, at Norfolk; Dale, as instruction ship at Annapolis; St. Mary's, as marine school ship at New York, and Jamestown as marine school ship at San Francisco.

The following are in ordinary: Niagara, at Boston; Susquehanna, Shenandoah, and Supply, at New York; Congress, Kansas, and Sabine, at Kittery; Narragansett, Saco, Nyack, and Cyane, at Mare Island; Shawmut and Savannah, at Norfolk; Yantic and Frolic, at Washington. The Savannah is fitted for an ordnance store ship.

The following are laid up: Florida, at New London; Iowa, at Boston; Lancaster, at Kittery; Brooklyn, at New York; Worcester and Juniata, at Norfolk; Iroquois, at Mare Island; and Constellation, used as a practice ship, at Annapolis.

The following are on the stocks: Connecticut and Pennsylvania, at Boston; Java and New York, at New York; and New Orleans, at Sackett's Harbor.

The following are undergoing repairs: Richmond and Wachusett, at Boston; Alaska, at New York; Benicia and Tuscara, at Mare Island; Ticonderoga, at Kittery; and Canandaigua, at Norfolk. It is estimated that the cost of these repairs will be about as follows: Richmond, \$126,000; Alaska, \$100,000; Benicia, \$70,000; Ticonderoga, \$90,000; Canandaigua, \$60,000; Wachusett, \$50,000; and Tuscara, \$28,000, making an aggregate of \$524,000. These vessels will be ready for sea, it is believed, during the present fiscal year.

The following are in progress of construction: Quinnebaug, at League Island; Galena, at Norfolk; Mohican, at Mare Island; and Nipsic, at Washington. The Quinnebaug will be soon ready for sea. The Galena and Nipsic are progressing as rapidly as possible. Work on the Mohican has been suspended to await the action of Congress.

The following are so much decayed as to be unfit for repairs or completion: Connecticut, Iowa, and Pennsylvania, at Boston; Java and Susquehanna, at New York; Congress, Kansas, and Sabine, at Kittery; Worcester and Shawmut, at Norfolk; Saco, Nyack, and Cyane, at Mare Island; Frolic, at Washington; and New Orleans, at Sackett's Harbor.

The Michigan is in commission on Lake Erie, in readiness to render such assistance as the commerce of the lakes may require. The Tallapoosa is used as a despatch vessel between Washington, Norfolk, League Island, New York, Newport, New London, Boston, and Kittery. The Rio Bravo was sent up the Rio Grande River more than a year ago, and remains there, anchored at Brownsville, from which place she cannot now proceed either up or down stream in consequence of the shallowness of the water. She can, therefore, only render such assistance to that exposed frontier as could be afforded by a local fortification with the same number of men and guns, or by transferring the men for military service on shore in case of necessity. The New Hampshire is now lying at Port Royal. The Santee is used as a gunnery ship at Annapolis; the Jamestown as a marine school-ship at San Francisco, under act of Congress June 20, 1874; the Pawnee for storing coal at Port Royal; the Guard for astronomical service in the Atlantic; and the Onward as a store-ship at Callao.

The following twelve iron-clad vessels are in commission and partial commission: Ajax, Catskill, and Lehigh, at Sandy Point, James River; Canonicus, at New Orleans; Montauk, Passaic, Saugus, and Wyandotte, at Washington; Nahant, at League Island; Manhattan and Mahopac, at Norfolk; and Nantucket, at Annapolis. These vessels have to be kept in fresh water when not in actual service, in consequence of the injury they receive from barnacles and oysters when exposed for any length of time to the salt water of the ocean. They are unfit for sea-service, and are only useful for harbor and coast defence. In case of an attack by an enemy upon any of the commercial cities lying on our coasts, they would be of incalculable value for this purpose. They have no power to move against head seas, inasmuch as, being only about twelve inches out of water, every sea breaks over them. It is not deemed best to keep them all in commission for sea-service, but merely in such condition, and at such convenient places in fresh water, as will hold them in readiness for active employment at any time when needed.

The following are in ordinary: Camanche, at Mare Island; Dictator and Jason, at League Island.

The following are in progress of construction: Amphitrite, at Wilmington, Delaware; Miantonomoh and Puritan, at Chester, Pennsylvania; Monadnock, at Vallejo, California; and Terror, at Philadelphia. The work on the Amphitrite, Puritan, and Terror has been suspended in consequence of contracts therefor having been made when there was no money in the Treasury which could be expended for that purpose. The Colossus is on the stocks at New York, but having been built of white-oak timber, is so decayed as not to be worth completing. The Massachusetts is in the same condition at Kittery; and the Oregon also at Boston. The Roanoke was transferred in part payment for work on the Puritan, by contract of March 3, 1877, which was suspended for reasons herein stated. The Severn was also transferred for work on the Puritan, by arrangement previous thereto. The Manhattan is in dock at Norfolk, undergoing repairs, which, it is estimated, will cost about \$3,000; and the Mahopac is at the same place, also needing and awaiting repairs. Both of the torpedo-boats are in commission; Intrepid at New York, and Alarm, recently at Newport, but now under orders for Washington.

The following tug-boats are in ordinary: Cohasset, at Boston; Pilgrim, at League Island; Rescue, at Washington; Sorrel, at League Island; and Speedwell, at Kittery. The latter has recently returned from a voyage to Halifax, under charge of Prof. S. F. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner.

The following are laid up: Standish, at Norfolk; Spuyten Duyvil, at New York; and Blue Light, at New London.

The Catalpa is in running order at New York; Emerald at Kittery; Fortune at Norfolk; Glance at League Island; Jean Sands at Norfolk; Leyden undergoing repairs at Boston, at an estimated cost of \$10,000; Mayflower and Wyandank at Annapolis; Monterey at Mare Island; Nina performing torpedo duty at Newport; Phlox in use at Naval Academy; Pinta attached to North Atlantic squadron; Rescue at Washington; Rocket undergoing repairs at New York, at an estimated cost of \$500; Rose at Pensacola; Snowdrop at Norfolk; Triana undergoing repairs at Washington, at an estimated cost of \$6,000; Grapeshot at New York, and Seaweed at Port Royal. The Blue Light and Sorrel are completely worthless and unfit for repair.

PERSONNEL.

The active list of the Navy is composed of 1 Admiral, 1 Vice-Admiral, 11 rear-admirals, one of whom, Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, is retained on the list, in addition to the 10 allowed by law, by reason of having received the thanks of Congress for gallantry; 25 commodores, 50 captains, 90 commanders, 80 lieutenant-commanders, 280 lieutenants, 100 masters, 71 ensigns, 77 midshipmen, 43 cadet-midshipmen, and 213 cadet-midshipmen on probation at the Naval Academy, all of whom are officers of the line.

Of the staff, there are 1 surgeon-general, 14 medical directors, 15 medical inspectors, 50 surgeons, 52 passed assistant surgeons, 44 assistant surgeons, 1 paymaster-general, 12 pay directors, 13 pay inspectors, 50 paymasters, 30 passed assistant paymasters, 20 assistant paymasters; 1 engineer-in-chief, 69 chief engineers, 97 passed assistant engineers, 43 assistant engineers, 19 cadet engineers, and 63 cadet engineers on probation at the Naval Academy; 24 chaplains, 13 professors of mathematics, 1 secretary for the Admiral, and one for the Vice-Admiral; 1 chief constructor, 10 naval constructors, 5 assistant constructors, and 9 civil engineers.

The warrant officers consist of 54 boatswains, 59 gunners, 50 carpenters, 41 sailmakers, and 45 mates. There were in the Service on the 24th day of November, 1877, 7,012 enlisted men and boys.

The retired list is composed of 41 rear-admirals, 26 commodores, 15 captains, 13 commanders, 14 lieutenant-commanders, 6 lieutenants, 13 masters, 5 ensigns, 2 midshipmen, 3 surgeons-general, 18 medical directors, 1 medical inspector, 2 surgeons, 2 passed assistant surgeons, 5 assistant surgeons, 3 paymasters-general, 5 pay directors, 3 paymasters, 2 passed assistant paymasters, 2 assistant paymasters, 5 chief engineers, 17 passed assistant engineers, 23 assistant engineers, 1 chief constructor, 4 naval constructors, 7 chaplains, 4 professors of mathematics, 9 boatswains, 5 gunners, 11 carpenters, and 12 sailmakers.

The active list is therefore composed of 829 officers of the Line, 594 officers of the Staff, and 249 warrant officers. The retired list is composed of 135 officers of the Line, 103 officers of the Staff, 27 warrant officers, and 4 professors of mathematics. This statement of the condition and strength of the Navy is deemed necessary to enable Congress to adjust appropriations to the necessities of the Service and the condition of the treasury.

HOW TO SECURE AN EFFECTIVE NAVY.

An effective navy is a positive necessity: but the main difficulty lies in deciding upon the point of efficiency to which it is expedient and proper to carry it. The leading nations of Europe have such close political relations that the fear of disturbing the existing balance of power is constantly communicating itself from one to the other, and thereby each is influenced to keep itself in readiness for any military or naval exigency that may arise. Hence the necessity for large standing armies and extensive navies. But what they may do or not do, as it regards their intercourse with each other, whether in peace or war, does not directly concern us as a nation, and yet it has such indirect relation to the United States, as one of the great powers of the earth, that our own policy must in some degree be influenced by theirs. Our situation—about midway between Europe and Asia—forbids any immediate or direct interference by the United States with the affairs of the nations possessing either of those continents. Nor is it reasonable to expect that, occupied as the European nations are, and are likely to be for many years to come, with questions which seem inseparable from their relations with each other, they will find it to their interests to adopt an aggressive policy toward the United States. We may safely adopt such a course, therefore, with reference to our Navy as is dictated by our own domestic interests alone, separated, as they are, except by commercial intercourse, from those of other nations. Our constantly increasing capacity to become one of the leading commercial nations, excites our national pride. Our agricultural productions—the basis of our prosperity—already exceed those of any other country, and are rapidly increasing. In many ways our condition is a controlling one, both as it regards our example and the necessities of other nations supplied by our industry. Not only have we given respectability to labor, but, in various ways, have increased its productiveness and value. In the mechanic arts we are unexcelled. Our mineral wealth is inexhaustible, and already is its vast importance recognized in the fact that we are supplying American iron to British workshops. The coal fields of England are rapidly failing, on account of their immense depth, while ours are not only of incalculable extent, but near the surface. Everything, in fact, combines to show that we possess a rapidly growing internal commerce, which only needs the fostering care of the Government to secure to it an ultimate development which cannot be surpassed by that of any other nation. During the last year the value of this commerce transported on the various lines of railroads was estimated at \$18,000,-

000,000, and during the present year, in consequence of the increased product and value of grain, it will greatly exceed that. As our internal commerce increases beyond our own power of consumption, the excess must either find a foreign market or the loss falls upon the producer. All commercial nations understand this, and therefore their efforts to secure foreign markets for their exports. The greatness of Great Britain is in a considerable measure owing to the steadiness and contingency of her policy in this regard. There is no inlet in any sea where the vessels of her mercantile marine do not penetrate. Even at the present time, when our trade is slowly recovering from its paralysis and demanding additional means of supplying the wants of the thousands of meritorious artisans and workmen who are out of employment, her merchants and capitalists are actively engaged in making our foreign commerce tributary to their own by forcing us into dependence upon British vessels for the transportation of our surplus productions. They snatch the trade of a considerable portion of the American continent from our hands. Brazil exports to England annually over \$112,000,000 of her products, for which she receives in exchange nearly the same amount of imports. This trade is carried on by direct lines of communication and, in a great measure by steamships to which large Government subsidies are paid; while for the want of lines of steam communications between our Eastern cities and Rio, our most expeditious route to Brazil is by England. And that country has secured similar advantages to her merchants over ours, although not in the same degree, with regard to the trade all along the eastern and western coast of South America, as well as that with China, Japan, and Australia. Of the exports from China, more than three times as much go to Great Britain as come to the United States, and with the imports the difference are still greater. The policy of the Japanese government, induced by influences adverse to our commercial interests, has secured to the English and French lines of steamers almost its entire trade, while an American line of steam vessels from Yokohama to Shanghai has been compelled to withdraw. Australia exports about \$240,000,000 a year, and imports nearly as much; and almost this entire trade is carried on with England and her dependencies. The superiority which both England and France have obtained over us with reference to this vast trade may be attributed in a large degree to the fact that each of these governments pays annually to its steam lines between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 in subsidies, while the Government of the United States has contributed to the superiority England has thus acquired by also paying subsidies to her steam lines out of its own revenues. The result has been to increase the foreign over our domestic tonnage so steadily, since the close of the war, that our interest in ocean mercantile navigation is annually decreasing. Before the war our foreign export and import trade was carried on 100 per cent. more in American than in foreign vessels. Since the war it has been carried on 100 per cent. more in foreign than in American vessels. Until this condition of things is changed, our commercial independence cannot be established upon such a basis as it deserves to be.

THE NAVY THE ALLY OF COMMERCE.

While our Navy is not engaged in commerce, it is its important and necessary ally. It should be, at all times, ready to furnish it protection in whatsoever sea it may be required. All the nations should understand that we are as ready to afford it this protection as we are to avenge an insult to our national flag. Without foreign commerce, we must sink into inferiority; and without a Navy amply sufficient for this purpose, all the profits of our surplus productions will be transferred from the coffers of our own to those of foreign capitalists. The rewards of our own industry and enterprise belong to ourselves, and we cannot fully maintain our independence without their enjoyment. The profits of the American agriculturists are as much their property as the lands which produce them, and those of the laborer and artisan, in all the spheres of life, should be held in as sacred regard. The Government cannot withhold its fostering care from either without detriment to itself. Is our Navy in its present condition sufficient to furnish the necessary amount of protection to our commerce? If we consider our commerce at its present stage of development, or are content to leave it to be transported abroad in foreign ships, and thus deprive the American producer of the profits of his labor, it may be sufficient. But if we are to take the position among the commercial nations to which we are justly entitled; if we are to secure to our own people the right to transport the products of their industry into whatsoever part of the world they may be demanded, so that the profits may be returned to increase the aggregate of our national wealth, then, in my opinion, it is not in such condition. There may be ships enough in number if they were all in proper repair to increase our squadrons to a sufficient size for this purpose. To put them all in repair, however, would require a larger expenditure than is practicable in the present condition of the Treasury, and probably larger than would be justifiable at any time until our revenue from customs shall be sufficiently increased. As we may expect this from a gradual development of our commerce, so, as this occurs, we may gradually carry the Navy up to the point of necessary improvement; a point to be decided by the existing wants of trade. It is manifestly a national duty to keep the Navy in such condition as to make it available in the future for all the purposes for which it may be designed. Considering it in this light, the estimates for the ensuing year have been made with reference only to ordinary expenditures, such as are absolutely necessary for repairs and limited construction. No new ships are estimated for, because that would involve an expenditure larger than the receipts into the Treasury will be likely to justify. Those now possessed and in progress will be sufficient for all ordi-

many purposes in time of peace, and if, from any emergency not anticipated, a larger number of vessels should be demanded, the experience of the late war has proved that we must rely upon our mercantile marine for a supply of the material of a Navy whenever it is demanded. This mercantile marine depends, for its effectiveness and extent, upon the protection given to commerce by the Government, necessarily increasing with the increase of commerce. If we had steamship lines running directly from our own ports to all the leading commercial ports in the world, they would not only increase our revenue, but render it more easy to improvise a navy in the event of an unexpected emergency. These vessels are constructed for speed, and can be easily converted to purposes of naval warfare. They will increase in number and importance as our capacity to give naval protection to our commerce increases, and hence we find one ground for the necessity of keeping our Navy in a condition to furnish this protection. The Government, of course, contributes nothing directly toward building up our mercantile marine, as vessels for that purpose are necessarily built in private ship-yards. The enterprise of the owners of these is greatly to be commended, as some of the ships constructed at them are among the finest in the world. Those built at these yards for the Government are supposed to be equal to any of their class, but it is not conceded that they are either superior to or more economically constructed than ships of the same class may be built at the Government Navy-yards. One reason why heretofore it has cost more to build a ship at the latter than at the former yards has arisen out of the fact that the Government has paid the same wages for eight hours of labor per day that private shipbuilders have paid for ten hours; the latter obtaining, therefore, one-fifth more labor per day than the former. With this inequality removed, it is believed that ships may be built as cheap at the Government as at private yards, and yet, at the same time, an increasing commerce will require the utmost energies of both. Our ships have been built without sufficient care as to the character of the timber of which they are composed. Some of them, only a few years old, already begin to show such signs of decay as to require frequent repair in consequence of the use of timber not properly seasoned. A live oak ship will last several times as long as one built of white oak. We have now on hand some of these white oak ships so far decayed as to render it questionable whether it would not be bad economy to repair them. Authority is given by law to sell these when they shall have reached this condition; but the consequence of such sales is that the proceeds are covered into the Treasury and are inapplicable to other naval purposes without reappropriation by Congress. If this were otherwise, and the value of ships so defective as not to be fit for repair could be applied to the improvement of those that are, our present Navy, though the number of its vessels would be somewhat reduced, could be made in a few years to consist of ships equal to any in the world of the same class. This, however, cannot be done without a change in the existing law governing the sale of public property; and if this is done, it is considered important that it should be so changed as to prohibit the private sale of a vessel or other naval property under any circumstances for less than its appraised value. Ships and other property have, in some instances, been privately sold for less than this value, and, therefore, for less than the actual worth as ascertained to be; and this practice ought neither to be recognized nor tolerated by law. If private sales were prohibited and the appraisement and price received required to be reported to the Secretary of the Treasury and by him to Congress, a sufficient check could be placed upon the operations of the Navy Department to establish its responsibility for the sums received and for their proper disbursement. They could by this means be applied to the improvement of the remaining ships, and the Treasury, to that extent, be relieved.

AS AN AGGRESSIVE FORCE.

But the relation the Navy sustains to our foreign commerce is not the only aspect in which it is necessary to consider it; for although it is true that we shall not attack any foreign power, and no foreign power is likely to attack us, either on land or sea, yet the nation is unwise which does not provide for possibilities in its future history. However peaceful a nation shall be, it should not altogether ignore the idea that some time or other it may be forced to engage in war. The present condition of the Navy, relatively to other powers, has less aggressive force than at any time during the past third of a century, except during the war, or less power to inflict serious injury upon the commerce of an enemy. Indeed, the fact cannot be concealed, and ought not to be, for it is well known to other nations, that third and even fourth rate powers, almost without exception, are superior to us in this respect. For some years past large sums have been expended in refitting a number of vessels of the class known as "monitors." Perhaps, under the particular conditions and our uncertain relations with another power, rebuilding them was not unwise, inasmuch as on our immediate coast, and within and adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico, they could be effectively employed in connection with other vessels, and for purposes it is not now pertinent to discuss. Apart from these monitors and a considerable amount of material for construction now on hand, we have but little to show, comparatively, for these large expenditures. Three of the recently constructed vessels were of iron and uncased, a construction for many years discarded for cogent reasons. The other vessels recently constructed have, in general, fair models and ordinary speed, and will compare advantageously in rigidity, speed, and some other essential qualities, with those of the same class now constructed by the great naval powers. However little the Government may desire to vie with the European nations in expensive naval construction, on account of its isolated position and the nature of

our peaceful pursuits, it would seem that the Navy, whether regarded as the support of commerce or the means of national defence, should not be kept in its present condition of inferiority. The least that should be done is that already suggested, to put the ships we have in as perfect condition as they are susceptible of, and gradually hereafter, when the revenues shall be sufficient to justify it, build other ships, of such classes and styles of construction as our own and the experience of other nations shall warrant. Otherwise, great national interests may be endangered and humiliation brought upon us, even by inferior powers, in the event that any of them should be disposed to take advantage of our unprepared condition. This department has not ventured to propose an expensive, and what would, in all probability, prove an effective attempt to copy after, or to design and build, these costly vessels, which in commission are enormously expensive, and, whether in service or laid up, undergo rapid deterioration. It has supposed that its duty would be discharged if it were permitted, as heretofore suggested, to put the vessels now owned in the best condition of which they are susceptible, so that by increasing the strength of our naval squadrons, and thereby giving protection to our commerce, we may hereafter be in a condition to enlarge the Navy to such extent as our national necessities shall require. Whenever the condition of the Treasury will justify appropriations for the purpose, it is supposed that, instead of the large and expensive ships which the European powers are now building, our necessities may be, in a great measure, if not entirely, met by well constructed vessels, well designed and swift marine rams, and improved torpedo boats, endowed with such qualities and built in such numbers, at comparatively small cost, as our existing necessities may demand. Experiments in these are suggesting their great value as the means of aggressive warfare, and there is fair promise that they will, in the course of time, supersede the expensive naval architecture which so enormously swells the cost of some of the largest ships. Heavy armor plated, gun bearing vessels are not capable of sea service. They are suited for but little else than harbor defence, and may be likened to movable fortifications. And if it shall result that the use of them shall be dispensed with to make place for improved ships, rams, and torpedo vessels, then the Navy can become sufficiently effective if supplied with fast sailing and fast steaming vessels of different classes, built, as they are now built elsewhere, to serve in time of peace as schools of instruction for our seamen, and in time of war to destroy the commerce of an enemy. Until these experiments are fully made it would be an improvident expenditure of public money to build large and expensive ships, or to go far beyond putting our present naval force in the best condition of which it is susceptible. Whenever Congress shall deem it expedient to direct such tests as shall develop the importance and value of these modes of construction, beyond those now within reach of the department, no efforts will be spared to make them as effective as possible.

ESTIMATES AND EXPENDITURES.

The amount of appropriations applicable to the current expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were \$14,488,974.33. The actual expenses during that period were \$14,074,113.27. This, however, does not include the amount due to the officers and men of the Navy for the months of April, May, and June of that year, or the other items of the amount appropriated in the deficiency bill passed at the recent extra session of Congress, viz., \$2,003,861.27. This, added to the aforesaid sum expended, will make \$16,077,974.54 chargeable to the expenditures of that year. As will appear elsewhere in this report, there are claims against the department, chargeable also to that year. These are submitted to Congress; and whatsoever amount is appropriated therefor, added to the foregoing, will show the total current and other expenses of the year. Of the unexpended balance on hand June 30, 1877, there remains \$271,792.83 which stand to the credit of the Bureaus of Equipment and Recruiting, of Yards and Docks, of Ordnance, and of Navigation. The appropriations available for the present fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1877, are \$13,592,932.90. The whole amount drawn from the Treasury from July 1 to Nov. 1, 1877, is \$5,343,037.40. Of this amount there is estimated to have been in the hands of paymasters and agents of the Government on Nov. 1, 1877, \$876,528.30, besides \$152,574.77 refunded, making a total of \$1,029,528.30, which, deducted from the amount drawn, will show the actual expenditure from July 1 to Nov. 1, 1877, to have been \$4,313,509.10.

The following statement will show the amount drawn and the amount chargeable to expenditure for each of the months since July 1, 1876:

Date.	Drawn.	Refunded.	Expended.
July, 1876.....	\$2,438,058.84	\$3,280.50	\$2,434,778.34
August, 1876.....	1,651,281.14	20,425.48	1,641,255.71
September, 1876.....	2,304,514.52	25,128.75	2,279,385.77
October, 1876.....	1,475,519.69	111,769.26	1,363,750.43
November, 1876.....	1,411,557.90	18,794.59	1,392,763.31
December, 1876.....	1,362,050.66	68,836.33	1,293,214.33
January, 1877.....	1,369,814.13	574,916.94	794,897.19
February, 1877.....	1,050,991.73	291,546.42	759,445.31
March, 1877.....	1,315,548.86	80,756.77	1,234,792.09
April, 1877.....	432,379.93	119,697.00	312,682.93
May, 1877.....	225,903.40	30,136.04	195,767.36
June, 1877.....	431,762.15	27,243.68	404,518.47
	15,493,665.98	1,359,552.71	14,074,113.27
July, 1877.....	2,584,059.44	6,874.59	2,577,184.85
August, 1877.....	1,022,070.04	13,007.57	1,009,062.47
September, 1877.....	1,344,384.27	17,481.61	1,326,902.66
October, 1877.....	1,392,523.95	115,211.00	1,277,312.95
	5,343,037.40	132,574.77	5,190,462.63
July 31, 1877. Appropriation warrant No. 801, 1876.....			\$13,388,059.90
July 31, 1877. Appropriation warrant No. 802, 1876.....			155,000.00
Naval asylum, Philadelphia, Pa., 1876.....			51,873.00
			13,592,932.90

NAVY PENSION FUND.

The following is a statement of the number and

yearly amount of pensions on the rolls June 30, 1877, and the amount which was paid during the fiscal year:

	On roll June 30, 1877.	Annual amount of roll.	Amount paid for pensions during fiscal year ended June 30, 1877.
Navy invalids.....	1,722	\$192,748.33	\$200,257.15
Navy widows and others...	1,717	283,910.00	327,723.40
	3,439	476,658.33	527,980.55

The estimates for the present fiscal year are \$16,233,234.40, exclusive of \$2,314,231, submitted for new buildings, repairs, and improvements at the several Navy-yards, as will appear by the following estimates: Pay of the Navy, \$7,350,000; pay of civil establishment in Navy-yards, \$239,734.50; Ordnance and Torpedo Corps, \$633,386; coal, hemp, and equipment, \$1,000,000; navigation and navigation supplies, \$126,000; hydrographic work, \$60,300; Naval Observatory, Nautical Almanac, etc., \$61,500; repairs and preservation of vessels, \$2,250,000; steam machinery, tools, etc., \$1,000,000; provisions and clothing, and small stores, \$1,330,660; repairs of hospitals and laboratories, \$51,200; surgeons' necessities and naval hospital funds, \$148,000; contingent expenses of department and bureaus, \$279,000; Naval Academy, \$193,444.40; support of Marine Corps, \$371,970.50; naval asylum, Philadelphia, Pa., \$64,434; maintenance of yards and docks, \$574,605. Total, \$16,233,234.40. To which may be added amount estimated and submitted for new buildings, repairs, and improvements for Navy-yards and stations, \$2,314,231. Grand total, \$18,547,234.40.

It is supposed that the appropriations for the present fiscal year were not designed by Congress to be applied to the construction of ships other than those in progress and contemplated at the time these appropriations were made. With this understanding, the department has felt itself bound only to proceed with the construction of the Nipsic, at Washington, and the Galena, at Norfolk, both of which were in such condition that any further delay would impair their value and increase the cost of their final completion. It is hoped that the Nipsic will be finished and ready for sea within this fiscal year, and the Galena within three months thereafter. It is not contemplated to enter upon the building of any new ships within the year, or to proceed with the Mohican unless Congress shall direct it. The appropriations of the present fiscal year, therefore, will be applied to the ordinary expenses of the Service and to such repairs of vessels as are rendered absolutely necessary. As to the latter, it is often impossible to estimate them until after the work of repairing has been begun. The removal of decayed timber which is visible, and which creates the necessity for repairs before it is safe to send a ship to sea, sometimes exposes other decayed parts which were not visible, and which necessarily increase the cost of the work. And it has sometimes happened, and may so do again, that when the exposed timbers are removed and latent defects seen for the first time, the entire stripping of a ship becomes necessary to put it into a safe and reliable condition. The loss of a ship and its whole crew might be the consequence of sending it to sea without being in this condition.

PAY OF THE NAVY.

Referring to my report laid before Congress at the late extra session, I desire to repeat that the deficiency then existing in this fund has been a continuing one, and it is not chargeable to any particular year. It is difficult to arrive at its precise condition at the end of any one of the past years; nor is it now considered material to do so, in view of the fact that whatever of deficiency has existed in the past runs forward and enters into the present ascertained balances. For the purpose, however, of enabling Congress to understand its condition fully, I have caused to be prepared the accompanying table [omitted on account of length—ED. JOURNAL], showing the condition of the fund from 1803 to 1877. In explanation of this table, it is proper to say that it is designed to show the sums annually appropriated, and the distribution among the disbursing officers, whose accounts are rendered to the Fourth Auditor and settled by that officer and the Second Comptroller. These settlements have been made up to June 30, 1877, and show that the money has been faithfully disbursed and accounted for, except the ascertained defalcations, which have been reported to the proper department for judicial proceedings. The table, however, does not show the deficiency of the fund, inasmuch as it is designed, of necessity, to be in the nature of a bank account, showing merely the aggregate debits and credits of the fund and not the balances due by or to it at any particular time. The deficiency can only be ascertained by the books of the Fourth Auditor's Office, and the accounts of the disbursing officers filed there, which alone show the amounts actually due and unpaid. Therefore, the amount recommended to and appropriated by Congress at the late extra session was arrived at in this mode, as this department had no other method of ascertaining it.

In order to remove, as far as possible, the difficulties and inconveniences which have existed in reference to this fund, so that hereafter Congress may more easily and correctly ascertain its amount from time to time, I have requested the Treasury Department to open a separate account of the disbursement of the amount appropriated by the act of Nov. 23, 1877, in order to prevent it from being mingled with the general appropriation for pay of the Navy. If it were so placed as to become a part of this general fund it would hereafter be impossible to ascertain, without very great labor, whether the estimated deficiency reported to the extra session of Congress was or was not correct; whereas, by the proposed method of keeping the account, both the Treasury and Navy Departments will be, at any time, enabled to ascertain the precise amount to which this appropriation is applicable. And if, by this means, it shall be ascertained that the amount is

less than that required to pay all the officers and men for the last quarter of the last fiscal year, the fact will be known; and if it shall be in excess of that amount, the surplus can be turned into the general appropriation for pay of the Navy. Apart from this, it will relieve the specific fund from all such embarrassment that each year's appropriation will be expended as designated by law; and if Congress shall authorize the Treasury Department to open such an account as will enable the Secretary of the Navy to draw upon a general fund for all purposes connected with the ocean service other than the pay of the Navy, it is believed that this practice may hereafter relieve the latter fund from depletion, so that it will be at all times easy to ascertain its precise condition. The practice of permitting all expenses of vessels abroad, of whatever kind, to be paid out of pay of the Navy, and awaiting the settlement of paymasters' accounts in the Treasury Department before the amounts necessary to restore the fund to its proper condition can be transferred from the funds appropriated to the several bureaus, may have resulted from unavoidable necessity. But, whether this is so or not, it is desirable that it shall be changed, and the plan I have suggested be adopted, as not only due to the officers and men of the Navy, but because it will furnish a more satisfactory method of keeping the separate accounts and of complying more fully with the law.

In the report of the Secretary of the Navy of November 29, 1876, the estimated amount for pay of the Navy for the present fiscal year was \$7,300,000, the computation being based upon the number of officers and men then borne upon the register. Congress, however, by the act of March 3, 1877, appropriated only \$6,600,000, or \$700,000 less than the estimate. This will necessarily produce a deficiency at the end of the fiscal year unless Congress shall appropriate the above amount, the payment of which to the officers and men is so fixed by law that it cannot be evaded. The amount appropriated for deficiency at the extra session of Congress had reference only to the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, and was based upon the amount ascertained to be due upon the books of the Fourth Auditor's Office, whereas the deficiency here referred to is estimated for the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1878.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

The department takes great pleasure in expressing its high appreciation of this admirable institution, not only on account of the educational advantages it offers, but because of the care and diligence displayed in its management by the officers in whose charge it is placed. The country looks to it for the future supply of its naval officers, and the excellent methods of study and discipline adopted give assurance that there will be found among the cadets many of eminent fitness. The whole corps of officers in charge of the institution are, in every sense, competent to discharge their duties. The graduating class at the June examination, consisting of 45, exhibited gratifying proficiency in all their professional studies, and its members are now serving their terms of two years at sea, as midshipmen, preparatory to taking the rank of ensign in the Navy. From the accompanying report of the Board of Visitors for the last year it will appear that they speak in the most commendatory terms of the institution, and present several important recommendations, which are entitled to the consideration of Congress. There are now in attendance 276 cadets. Of these, there are 213 cadet midshipmen and 63 cadet engineers.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS.

One disadvantage under which the Government has labored in building ships has been occasioned by its neglect to educate its ship builders. Instead of preparing its own officers for this purpose by proper professional training, which could have been done at comparatively small cost, it has had to rely mainly upon those who could be withdrawn from the merchant service. The evil is diminishing somewhat, and it is hoped that it will, in the course of time, be entirely removed. The subject is one of the greatest importance, and has received so much attention from the English government that several of its eminent naval constructors have been knighted for their services. In France, none are permitted to enter this corps who have not been pupils in the first class of the Polytechnic School. These, as well as other governments, have realized the positive necessity of educating these officers at the public expense; and their experience, no less than our own, has proved that ships of war cannot be safely or economically constructed by those who have not been professionally educated for that purpose. An improperly designed ship may compromise the honor of the country. No skill or intrepidity of the officers and men can remedy a serious defect in construction, and when it exists the total loss of a ship may be the unavoidable consequence. It is believed that we would soon be supplied with a sufficient number of competent naval constructors by selecting them from the young men who enter the Naval Academy and show an aptness or predilection for mathematical and mechanical studies. There are many who enter there whose natural taste lies in this direction, and to whom such studies would be more attractive than those purely nautical. They enter the Navy for life, and have to be provided for by the Government. If, therefore, a certain number of cadet midshipman, willing or desirous of entering the corps of naval constructors, and most proficient in the studies before named, should pursue, for two years at least, a course of study exclusively devoted to the object to be attained, that is, to mathematics and their application to mechanics, descriptive geometry, drawing, with kindred subjects connected with their future profession, a corps of naval architects, fully competent for planning and constructing the best ships, would, in a few years, be supplied. The time now devoted to gunnery, astronomy, and other studies necessary to officers who go to sea, could be engaged in developing

their mathematical and mechanical talents. The application of mathematics to the stability of floating bodies, and the other general theoretical principles, can be perfectly taught by the professors of the Academy; and, this foundation being laid, the intelligent student can readily pursue them in the channels that will gradually open before him. From the Academy the cadet should be sent to a Navy-yard, where, under the further tuition of an experienced naval constructor, his progress would be continued. After becoming familiar with the practical operations of the yard, and with the use of materials and tools, he would be prepared to become a constructor. By means of such a system of professional training as this, it is believed that the law which now authorizes the appointment of assistant constructors from the cadets of the Naval Academy would be attended with practically beneficial results. As it now is, such selections are necessarily made from among those who are educated specially for sea service and steam-engineering; whereas the plan suggested requires the method of professional education to have reference to the object to be attained—the construction and building of ships. This important subject is recommended to the consideration of Congress, and is deemed worthy of its serious consideration. These suggestions can be readily elaborated into a practical plan.

NAVY-YARDS.

The estimates for the several Navy-yards cover such amounts only as are supposed to be absolutely indispensable to keeping them in good condition. Repairs to docks and buildings become necessary more or less each year, and it is believed that the sums asked for are the least demanded by these and other uses indicated in the schedule of estimates. So much money has already been expended at these yards, and so essential are they to the maintenance of the Navy, that it would be bad economy to permit them to go into decay and the large amount of property accumulated in them to be wasted.

KITNEY YARD.—No new improvements have been made during the last fiscal year. The appropriations for repairs and preservation were barely sufficient, with the practice of rigid economy, to make such repairs as were most urgent. The excellence of the machinery and workshops at this yard; the abundance of skilled labor in its immediate vicinity; the healthfulness of its climate, which has caused it to be selected as the port to which vessels of war suffering from the pernicious climate of the West Indies and Mexico shall be ordered for sanitary purposes or for repairs, all conspire to recommend it to the fostering care of Congress. The amount of appropriations asked for is small, and is urgently needed.

BOSTON YARD.—No new works have been erected at this yard within the year. An appropriation for building a boundary wall on the southwest side of the yard, for the protection of the large amount of public property stored in its vicinity, is asked for. The new floor for the rope-walk is a necessity, and the cart-shed, yards and docks' workshop, the paving, grading, and railway tracks are much needed. The rope-walk at this yard is the only Government rope-walk in the country; and the excellence of its hemp, manilla, and wire rope and hawsers is universally acknowledged. This yard is a very important one. It contains a large quantity of the best machinery, and possesses one of the three stone dry-docks on the Eastern coast.

NEW YORK YARD.—No new works have been erected during the year. The small allotment it was possible to make from repairs and preservation has been economically and judiciously applied, and the yard is in as good repair as could be expected, under the conditions of inadequate appropriations. Upon my visit to this yard I was disagreeably surprised at the dilapidated state of that valuable piece of property known as Cob-dock. This dock has been reclaimed from its original condition of a mud-bank, by the zeal and energy of naval officers and seamen. It is now second only in importance to the Navy-yard itself; and if something be not speedily done to arrest its decay it will gradually but surely slide back to its original condition, encumber the channel with its acres of mud, and the work of years will be entirely lost to the Government. It is hoped that Congress will see the present urgent necessity of saving this reclaimed land, and of rendering it of greater value to the country. The estimates for improvements at this yard are small, and the timber and coal sheds, the crib-work and fire-engine house are objects of prime necessity. By the act of February 26, 1877, (16 U. S. Stat. at Large, p. 239, chap. 66,) the President was authorized to organize a commission of three members, who were required to arrange equitable terms for the conveyance to the city of Brooklyn of a portion of this yard, situate in Wallabout Bay, for a public market. By the act it was provided that when the commission, or a majority of its members, shall report their conclusions to the Secretary of the Navy, it shall be his duty to lay them before Congress, at its first session thereafter, and shall make and deliver to the city of Brooklyn a sufficient deed of conveyance for the land described in the act, or such part as the commissioners may recommend for sale. This commission has been organized, but has thus far made no report; in view of which fact I deem it my duty to say that, from a personal inspection of the premises, I have reached the conclusion that this important Navy-yard would be very seriously injured by this sale. If it is to be preserved in such condition as will answer the public demands at this important point, its territorial limits should not be reduced. In the near future every available foot of ground within its walls will be needed for wet-docks, workshops, timber-sheds, and other public buildings. It is not supposed that Congress intended the act referred to as an absolute sale, and that the deed of conveyance should be made upon the report of the commission without further inquiry. In that event the conveyance would be a matter of form merely. But, if it be otherwise, and Congress still retains full power over the matter, it may yet, in its discretion, decide whether or no the property shall be sold. The subject is worthy of consideration.

NEW LONDON YARD.—Little beyond grading a portion of the site granted by the State of Connecticut to the Navy Department has been done at this yard during the past year. The large wharf, built some time ago, and the store-houses are in good condition. As it has not yet been finally determined by Congress whether the site shall be retained by the Government for the purposes designed by the conveyance from the State, and as no appropriation was made for the present fiscal year, it was not deemed expedient to embrace any in the estimates for the next year. The land conveyed to the Government is situated upon the bank of the Thames River, contains eighty-three acres, and has a mile of available water front. A board of competent naval officers reported, in 1862, that the harbor has a safe and reliable entrance from the ocean, and is accessible at all times and seasons. It is well protected from violent winds and heavy seas, and is not obstructed by ice. As a strategic point it is of great importance to the defence of the city of New York, the commerce of Long Island, and the whole

coast of Connecticut. Batteries or monitors could easily prevent an enemy from penetrating the harbor. It is, in fact, so well adapted to all the purposes of a Navy yard, that its claims for continued appropriations are worthy the consideration of Congress.

LEAGUE ISLAND YARD.—The sum of \$402,417.41, allotted to the Bureau of Yards and Docks during the last fiscal year, out of the sum realized from the sale of the Philadelphia Navy-yard, has all been expended in the erection of buildings, wharves, and causeways, and in grading and filling in. All the principal work has been done by contract. The remainder of the \$1,000,000, to wit, \$597,582.59, was expended by the Bureau of Steam Engineering and Construction and Repair for purposes pertaining to those bureaus. The appropriations of this yard are specially recommended to the consideration of Congress. League Island, from its geographical proximity to the iron and coal fields of Pennsylvania, from its situation in the immediate vicinity to Philadelphia, whence labor, skilled in all the mechanic arts, can be drawn, must eventually become one of the most important Navy-yards in the country. Entirely secure from attack by an enemy, it will become important to collect at this yard stores of material which, in the event of a foreign war, it might be deemed unsafe to stock at yards more exposed to bombardment. And establishments should be erected here whenever the condition of the Treasury will warrant it, with all the machinery and appurtenances for manufacturing all the various articles which go to make up a vessel of war.

WASHINGTON YARD.—No appropriation for improvements was made for this yard for the last fiscal year. The importance of it, however, cannot be lost sight of. Although small, it is thoroughly equipped and in good condition. Every effort has been made to keep the workshops in a good state of repair; but during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, by special act of Congress, no part of the appropriation for repair and preservation was allowed to be used for that purpose, and consequently large repairs are now needed. This yard possesses a large quantity of the best machinery. It is here that all the copper for the Navy is rolled, and that chains and anchors are made. As a manufacturing yard it has not its equal in the country. No estimate for new buildings has been made, and it is hoped that the whole sum asked for under repairs and preservation will be granted.

NORFOLK YARD.—No new works were undertaken at this yard during the last year. The limited amount of accommodation for the storage and protection of timber is a source of great loss and inconvenience. Estimates have been made for two timber sheds, and these will only partially remedy the evil. A chain and cordage store for the Bureau of Equipment and an engine house are much needed; and \$20,000 for the extension of the quay-wall, an improvement of great importance, have also been estimated for, and an appropriation for each object is recommended. The site of this yard was selected many years ago, by competent and far-seeing naval officers, and has proved to be all anticipated by them. Work can be carried on there at all seasons of the year, and it may be said to be inaccessible to an enemy. Skilled labor is procured there without difficulty and to any extent required. Taking all these and other conditions into account, Norfolk cannot fail to be one of the most important naval stations if properly fostered by Congress. The propriety of constructing a fresh-water basin in which iron-clad vessels may be laid up, protected from the corroding influences of salt water, and kept ready to move at the shortest notice, has for some time been under the consideration of the Department. In September last a board of experienced civil engineers was ordered to Norfolk Navy-yard, for the purpose of selecting a site, in the immediate vicinity of the yard, where such a basin as was deemed necessary could be constructed, in the event of its sanction by Congress. The Department, in selecting this point for such a basin, was governed by its knowledge of the existence of fresh-water streams in that vicinity, by the central position of the yard, and by its temperate climate. The report of the board, together with a plan of the proposed basin and site, with estimates of the probable cost, is herewith laid before Congress for its consideration.

PENSACOLA YARD.—No appropriations were made for new improvements at this yard during the last fiscal year. The yard is reported to be in a fair state of repair. It is now the only point south of Norfolk where repairs can be made to a vessel of war. But the means at command are very limited. A machine shop for steam engineering has been estimated for, and also a timber shed. Both these are objects of imperative necessity. In the possible event of hostilities in the Gulf of Mexico, the Pensacola Navy-yard would become of the first importance. All the Gulf squadron would necessarily resort there for repairs. There is no good reason why it should not become, in the future, a building as well as a repairing yard. Its proximity to the live oak reservations would render that costly material cheaper there than at the more northern yards, as the long water carriage would be avoided; and it has the excellent iron and coal of Southern Alabama almost at its gates. An iron dry dock, already contracted for, is in progress of construction, and is designed for this yard. It is the intention of the department to have it towed to the yard as soon as the proper season for doing so shall arrive and it can be safely attempted. It is represented to the department that apprehensions are entertained by the citizens of Pensacola that the navigation of the bay may be seriously if not irreparably injured by the injudicious unloading of ballast from ships upon blocks or cribs sunk in deep water to receive it. These structures are temporary in their nature, but they leave large deposits, whereby the depth of the water in the bay is diminished, thus interfering with the approach of shipping to the shore. Their tendency is to change the currents by the creation of artificial islands, and to throw the sand from points of the land into the deeper waters of the bay. Not only is serious injury thereby threatened to the commerce of the port, but the entry of national vessels into the harbor endangered. In view of this fact it is well worthy the consideration of Congress.

MARE ISLAND YARD.—The only new work in progress at this yard is the stone dry dock. For the past fiscal year \$50,000 was appropriated, and has been expended chiefly for taking care of the work already completed, and in laying masonry. In the present unfinished condition of the dock, it is peculiarly liable to injury from a variety of causes, but no appropriation for continuing the work was made for the present fiscal year. The dock has, consequently, been cared for from the small appropriations made for the Bureau of Yards and Docks. An appropriation of \$400,000 for the purpose of continuing this important and necessary improvement, to be made immediately available, is recommended. I cannot too strongly urge the necessity of this appropriation; and desire also to call special attention to the estimate for dredging and scowage. For maintaining a proper depth of water in the vicinity of the wharves and at landings, dredging is indispensable. Reports from the late commandant at Mare Island show a great decrease in the depth of water at the docks, and unless some radical measures are promptly adopted, it will soon be impracticable to bring a vessel of even moderate draught of water alongside the dock. I consider all the objects estimated for necessary and economical. As the only Navy-yard upon the

Pacific coast, it is unnecessary to dilate upon the great value of that at Mare Island. Situated, as it is, behind the defences of San Francisco—having that growing and important city to draw upon for skilled labor and material of all kinds—and being the only port at which our vessels of war from the North and South Pacific can be properly repaired, its importance cannot be overestimated.

TORPEDOES.

The long list of casualties during the late war, as well as many failures, have stimulated invention in devising improved methods of attack and defence. In 1869 a torpedo school was established at Newport, and upwards of 170 officers of all grades, from captain to ensign, have attended the practical exercises and instruction in chemistry and electricity. A very complete course of the chemistry of explosives, and of electricity as applied to signalling and lighting, and to exploding subaqueous mines by contact, automatically or at the will of the operator, has been established. The experience of the war and suggestions of numerous officers have been embodied, and the subject is well advanced, so far as defence is concerned, either of ships from attack or of harbors or passes. The importance of these experiments is demonstrated by the fact that electric signals from a cordon round a vessel, or moored in channels, denote an approaching adversary, and indicate his movements even in fogs or darkness. They, moreover, enable an operator to fire guns laid in advance, or explode at will any torpedo within the radius of whose destructive effect the enemy may pass, while the electric light renders his movements visible. The offensive modes of indirect attack have not made so much progress, being confined thus far to direct methods of attack with small vessels or launches, partaking of the nature of a forlorn hope, and with little chance of success against a watchful enemy provided with suitable means of discovery and defence. These offensive torpedoes are the "outrigger," devised by Fulton; the towing torpedoes; the self-contained locomotive torpedo, such as the small cigar-shaped boats used during the war, and those launched from a ship or boat, trusting to accuracy of direction; and, finally, the controlling torpedoes of Lay and Ericsson, and those improvised from the ship's ordinary steam launches fitted with electric cables for steering; these, for the present, are the most effective methods of attack. And it is believed that the experiments now in progress in reference to these will result in most important improvements. With our limited number of ships and great extent of coast the development of this subject is of the highest importance, as we offer numerous vulnerable points in our deep bays and broad sounds, which cannot be closed to an enterprising enemy by any system of fortifications or subaqueous mines operated from the shore. Suitable armored torpedo-boats will be necessary adjuncts to our monitors and other systems of defence. But the whole subject is yet in such an incipient state that extensive experiments will be necessary to determine the best methods and familiarize officers and men with their use. These experiments are comparatively inexpensive, and since it is only by practice that skill and confidence in the use of the powerful explosives can be obtained, I recommend the appropriations asked for the bureau having charge of this important and interesting subject.

TRAINING SYSTEM.

Under section 1418 of the Revised Statutes, boys between sixteen and eighteen years of age are authorized to be enlisted in the Navy to serve until twenty-one years of age. With a view to secure practically the good effects of this provision, the department has had in operation for two years a training system for the purpose of introducing a class of well trained young men into the Navy to take the place of the old men-of-war-men, who are fast disappearing, as well as gradually to man our ships of war with American citizens who appreciate their relations to the Government, and will be always ready to defend its honor and its flag. By this mode we shall be enabled to give to our naval service a more distinctive national character, such as it has hitherto very much lacked, in so far as the enlisted men are concerned. At present there are 458 of these boys under training, and 824 have passed out of the training ships into the General Service. The English government has availed itself of this method of training its seamen, and its navy has derived material benefits from it. Already the system has worked so satisfactorily in our Navy that it is very desirable it should receive whatever advantages can be given it by additional legislation. As the Navy has been reduced by act of Congress to the low standard of 7,500 men, if Congress should empower the department to enlist 750 boys annually, in addition to the present allowance of enlisted men, for the foregoing purpose, the beneficial effects of it would soon be manifest. This number annually enlisted will eventually man the Navy, keep it supplied with seamen in time of peace, and form the nucleus of a larger force should it become necessary, in time of war. The annual cost of this number of boys would not exceed \$90,000, chargeable to the pay of the Navy, a cost comparatively nominal in view of the advantages which would inure to the Service and the country from this system of training.

BANKING SYSTEM.

A law of Congress, approved May 15, 1872, established a system of deposits in the Army for the savings of the soldiers. It authorizes the payment of 4 per cent. interest upon all sums of \$50 and upward deposited with any paymaster in the Army, under certain restrictions and subject to certain conditions. I respectfully suggest to Congress the necessity of so extending the operations of this law as to include the appointed and enlisted men and boys and marines of the Navy. The operation of the law, as reported by the Secretary of War, has been of the most beneficial character, reducing desertion and improving the tone and morale of the Army. A similar law is also in force in the British army and navy, with like gratifying results. The payment of this interest would probably not require more than \$25,000 annually.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

During the last fiscal year the work of the hydrographic office has progressed steadily and satisfactorily. And, although much yet remains to be done to place this important branch of the Bureau of Navigation in a position to supply all the demands of the naval and commercial marine, it is able at present to furnish the greater part of the charts, sailing directions, etc., required for commerce. This office has a most favorable position with regard to similar offices abroad, and is relied upon almost entirely by those connected with our own commerce. For the work done during the year, with the recommendation made for the future, I refer to the report of the chief of the Bureau of Navigation and that of the hydrographer.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

This institution continues to deserve the highest consideration of the country and of the scientific world on account of its steady progress in all the branches intrusted to its care. Under the management of its able corps of professors, it has already taken rank among the most distinguished observatories in the world, and promises such future usefulness as commends it to the approbation and fostering care of Congress. The location of the observatory exposes it to unhealthy influences, the effects of which have already been witnessed in the impaired health of its occupants. It is very desirable that it should be changed to some more suitable point, which may be more economically done while the buildings are becoming dilapidated, than at some future period after the money necessary to put them in a good state of repair has been expended. It has been supposed that it would be advantageous to change the plan of its management, by removing it from the control of the Navy Department and establishing it as a National Observatory, under an independent organization. I have conferred upon this subject with the competent superintendents and the corps of professors, and communicate herewith their opinions. While they are not all united as to the propriety and expediency of this suggestion, a majority think that the public interests require that the change should not be made. In this opinion I concur, believing that, for the present at least, it would be unwise to disturb it.

VOLUNTEER ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

The Medical Corps of the Navy consists of 15 medical directors, 15 medical inspectors, 50 surgeons, and 100 assistant surgeons, as fixed by law. Section 1411 of the Revised Statutes gave to the Secretary of the Navy power to appoint, for temporary service, such acting assistant surgeons as the exigencies of the Service may require. Under this act a number of appointments have been made from time to time, and some of the appointees have been transferred into the regular corps of the

Navy. The Navy appropriation act approved July 15, 1870, provided (sec. 13) for the repeal of all laws authorizing the appointment of temporary acting officers in the Navy, except as to these assistant surgeons. As I suppose this act to take away from the Secretary of the Navy the power to dispense with the services of any of these assistant surgeons, and as 23 of them are now in office, whose services are not required, the matter is submitted to Congress, to decide whether or no they shall remain longer in office and be paid for services which are not performed and which are not likely to be required in time of peace.

PURCHASE OF IRON.

Attention is called to the suggestions in the reports from the Bureau of Steam Engineering and Equipment and Recruiting in reference to the purchase of iron for boilers, chains, etc. As the law now stands, the department, after publication, is required to award contracts for iron to the lowest responsible bidder. After the contract is thus awarded it has sometimes occurred, and is likely to occur again, that upon subjecting the iron to necessary government test it is found not to answer the purpose for which it is designed. When this occurs a new contract has to be made, after another publication, which occasions great and sometimes injurious delay, with the possible repetition of the same state of facts. An instance of the kind recently occurred. The Bureau of Steam Engineering advertised for proposals for boiler iron, and specimens were furnished after the award of the contract which, upon actual test, have failed to come up to the requirements. The contract, consequently, has been entered into, and, unless it is made with the lowest bidder, cannot be without further advertisement. The result is that great delay has ensued, which is without remedy within the authority of the department. And there is no guarantee that the same thing may not be repeated. The necessity for having the very best iron for boilers and chains must be recognized by all. The use of inferior material for either of these purposes might and probably would be attended with serious consequences—either the bursting of a boiler or the parting of a chain. By the former, many lives might be sacrificed and a vessel seriously injured; by the latter, a ship and its crew might be lost at sea. There can be but one remedy for this condition of things, which is to allow the purchase of iron for naval purposes, whenever it can be obtained, with a view to the peculiar qualities requisite for the purposes for which it is required. The iron board at the Washington Navy-yard is constantly engaged in testing the iron of any manufacturer who may desire it, and authority should be given to the department to purchase, as has passed the test established in the most satisfactory manner, at its market value. If it should be the pleasure of Congress to amend the existing law so as to authorize this, such restrictions could be adopted as would secure a satisfactory ascertainment of the market value and sufficiently guard against imposition. Private purchases of any material for public use should not be authorized, except in cases of absolute necessity. But this seems to constitute such an exception to the rule that it might be adopted without any impairment of the rule itself. It is believed that where so much depends, as it regards life and property, upon the kind of iron used in the Navy, its quality and fitness should not be left dependent upon the private interests of those engaged in its manufacture. Safety and security require the preservation of the government test, and where these cannot be reached by the manufacturer who may become the lowest bidder, no purchase, without endorsement, the department should be allowed, upon its public responsibility, to procure the material needed, according to the test, wheresoever it can be procured at a fair market price.

SEAMEN'S CLOTHING.

All enlisted privates in the Army and in the Marine Corps are furnished with clothing, at the time of their enlistment, at the public expense, and without any charge to them. It is otherwise with enlisted seamen. The price of the clothing of each enlisted seaman is charged to him at the date of his enlistment, and the amount necessary to repay the cost to the Government is deducted from his pay, in proportionate monthly amounts. This is considered by them as oppressive, and finding themselves thus brought in debt, it is the frequent cause of desertion. If they were placed upon the same footing with the soldiers and marines their services would be more cheerfully rendered, and the number of desertions would be reduced. This matter is especially recommended to Congress.

INDEBTEDNESS.

On March 1, 1877, the indebtedness of the Bureau of Steam Engineering to sundry individuals and companies, for balances due upon contracts made before that time for machinery, boilers, etc., was \$1,454,694.33; for materials, stores, etc., was \$306,853.75; total, \$1,761,548.08. On March 3, 1877, contracts were made by the department for work on account of the iron-clads Puritan, Monadnock, Terror, and Amphitrite, aggregating \$1,165,000, each of which contained a provision that no portion of the money should be paid until appropriated by Congress. Contracts were also made March 7 and March 10, 1877, for boilers for the Tuscarora, Narragansett, Snowdrift, and Dictator, amounting to \$331,621.09, making a total indebtedness of this bureau March 10, 1877, \$3,158,169.77. As there was no money appropriated by Congress for the subject, by law, to be applied to payments of work done under the contracts made subsequent to March 1, 1877, these contracts were suspended, and the order of suspension has not been revoked. To the above aggregate of indebtedness should be added, for necessary purchases, etc., from March 1 to July 1, 1877, the sum of \$3,747.49, making the total indebtedness of the Bureau of Steam Engineering to July 1, 1877, \$3,161,917.27. The indebtedness of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, as ascertained up to March 1, 1877, was upon bills in requisition of Navy paymasters, \$185,680; accrued bills not drawn, \$83,587.17; for labor at Navy-yards, \$27,949.76; and bills held by parties, and available only after an appropriation to meet the same was made by Congress, \$547,609.54. Large quantities of timber had been contracted for, part of which had been delivered and another part was to be thereafter delivered. That part to be delivered was contracted for by orders from the bureau, which, having been issued when there was no money on hand to pay the bills, and without advertisement and competition, were all suspended. The department, having no reason to believe that the parties who held these orders were acting otherwise than in good faith, and not being disposed to act oppressively toward them, consented that in all cases where they had the timber *in transitu* at the time of the suspension, it might be delivered at the respective Navy-yards for storage, with the understanding that the question whether or no the contracts, to what extent, should be recognized or disallowed, should be submitted to Congress. If recognized, and the money appropriated and paid, the timber will become the property of the United States. The whole amount covered by timber already delivered, and that included in these orders, is \$287,503.31. There are also other claims against this bureau, arising within the time mentioned, amounting to \$303,854.82, of which the department has had notice. The aggregate of all these demands, therefore, is \$1,436,156.23, including the price of the timber stored after the suspension of the orders.

There were contracts made by the department, March 3, 1877, for work to be done by this bureau, for the completion and fitting the iron-clads Puritan, Monadnock, Amphitrite, and Terror, amounting to \$2,163,642. There being at that time no money available in payment of these contracts, a provision was inserted in them that no payments should be made under them until appropriations applicable to the purpose were made by Congress. I deemed it my duty, also, to suspend these contracts, inasmuch as they were not authorized by law, and to submit to Congress to decide whether they shall be recognized or cancelled, and, if these vessels are to be completed, in what manner it shall be done. Finding no present appropriation applicable to that purpose, I do not regard the department as possessing any discretionary power in reference to them except to see that the interest the Government has in them is properly protected. If the amount covered by these contracts is to be charged against the Bureau of Construction and Repair, then the whole amount of its actual and conditional indebtedness will be \$3,539,738.23. A contract was made by the department February 8, 1877, for the impregnation and preservation of timber, for which it was agreed to pay \$14,000 for one hundred thousand feet of timber, and beyond that quantity four cents per cubic foot, with further conditions in reference to the execution thereof. This contract was also suspended for the same reason as those referred to above, and is not therefore embraced in the foregoing estimate of indebtedness, as the amount to be paid under it, if executed, is indefinite.

The indebtedness of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing on March 1, 1877, for bills for provisions, was \$55,846.51; for clothing, \$285,189.08; for small stores, \$28,500; and for freight, \$3,985.91; making a total of \$473,471.50. It is due to the management of this bureau, however, to say that there was due to it on account of clothing issued and checked against pay of the Navy \$339,300.23, and that it was indebted to pay of the Navy, on account of purchases and expenses of store-houses abroad, \$225,742.77, for clothing, \$5,469.05, and for contingent expenses, \$4,516.30, making a total of \$339,780.13. So that, in striking the balance between this bureau and pay of the Navy, the latter fund remains in debt to it \$105,430.11, for which there has been no transfer. The bureau has also unsettled balances with the other bureaus and the hospital fund, as follows: the other bureaus are indebted to it in the sum of \$8,779.80, while it is indebted to them and the hospital fund \$4,946.96, leaving \$3,832.84 in its favor. If these adjustments were all made between the bureaus it would, therefore, reduce the indebtedness of this bureau to \$364,218.35. But as all the money appropriated for the last fiscal year has been expended, and no portion of that appropriated for the present fiscal year is applicable to the adjustment of these balances, the indebtedness of the bureau cannot be relieved in any other way than by the appropriation of the whole amount of \$473,471.50 by Congress.

If the sums covered by these suspended contracts be held as chargeable against the Bureau of Steam-Engineering and of Construction and Repair, the total indebtedness of the three bureaus is \$7,033,503.25. If the amounts covered by the conditional contracts with the Bureau of Steam-Engineering and that of Construction and Repair be held as not so chargeable, then the indebtedness will be reduced to \$3,433,340.16. And it is proper to say, in reference to these conditional contracts, that the iron-clads they were designed to complete have already cost the Government large sums of money, and that it would be bad economy to abandon them in their present condition. It is certainly desirable that they should be finished as speedily and economically as possible; but the Secretary of the Navy has no authority to do this in the present condition of the appropriations, or without the direction of Congress. If the conditional contracts shall be approved, or new ones authorized, and the necessary appropriations be made, the measures necessary to secure their speedy completion will be adopted. If Congress shall decide to leave them in their present condition, the department will employ all the means it possesses to take care of and preserve them.

The adjustment of all these claims and demands, in such manner as Congress shall direct, will relieve the department from pecuniary embarrassment, and enable all its affairs to be so conducted that the appropriations for the present fiscal year can be applied as directed by law; and every effort will be made to secure such a result during the year that there shall be no deficiency at its end. Whatever Congress directs to be done will be accomplished if possible, and whatsoever it does not direct will not be attempted. Respectfully,

R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—At five minutes past eight o'clock on Tuesday evening, December 4, the first sergeant of Co. F turned over to Capt. Henry B. Turner four sergeants and thirty-six corporals and men, the front being five sets of fours. After a few movements in the manual, the column of fours was formed and marched around the room, with an occasional right or left about. During the march there was some unsteadiness, want of attention, and crowding in the ranks at the abouts. A march by the flank and to the rear was very fair, although the lines were not always well dressed; but the rapidity of the step, which was over 120 to the minute, may have caused the wavering in the ranks. The oblique marchings in column of fours and company front were excellent. During these marches the instructor frequently halted the company, the distinct motions of halt and carry being excellent. The formations of single and double ranks were all well done, as also on right into line. In executing this movement in double rank, it was observed that the halt of the rear fours was not uniform. The left two of the first rear four closed up to the 32 inches before dressing, while the right men halted at the single rank distance of 76 inches, and then dressed. The second and third four halted at the full single rank distance, while the remainder of the rear ranks closed up to the 32 inches. These independent halts spoiled the movement. There was also a want of unity in the halt, carry and dress of the fours in doing on right into line. Left front into line from a halt was only fair, but a repetition on the march was beautifully executed, even to the halt and carry of the fours. After forming line, the instructor ordered "break ranks," the men immediately scattering to the rear; and after a rest of some three minutes the captain ordered "fall in," when inside of four seconds the company was in place faced to the right, and as steady as a rock. The instructor also tested the steadiness of the men by holding them at a carry or parade rest, for several minutes at a time, during which not a man moved. He also tested their attention by giving wrong orders, and only one man, and he in the front rank, was found wanting. His fault was reprimanded on the spot. For exercise, the instructor also ordered double time and right turn, the men being at a halt. The instantaneous changing of the pieces and bringing up of the hands at the double time, and the reverse at the halt, were handsomely executed. The wheelings of the company were all well done, those of the complete circle being excellent. The wheels from the right were, however, the best during the evening. The manual of the company in line and on the march was good, although some of the men would occasionally duck the head at the right shoulder arms. As a whole, the drill was first class, the instruction complete, and the men attentive. Previous to and at the close of the drill the company shot in the gallery with short cartridges at scaled targets for its challenge badge, five rounds off shoulder, Lieut. Rand winning with 20 out of the possible 25 points, "Creedmoor rules."

EIGHTH NEW YORK.—Adj. Johnson, of this regiment, inspected the non-commissioned officers, and read them a lecture on their duties on Monday evening last. The lecture was grave and practical, dealing with the rudiments of company duty; and from all appearances it was needed, as the number of dirty belts and untidy uniforms in the room argued that the 8th was falling into very slovenly ways. Colonel Scott supplemented the lecture by some remarks equally practical and to the point, and called special attention to the contrast between the behavior of the 8th while on riot duty last July, and its loose discipline since that time, as revealed by the visits of the reporters of the JOURNAL to company drills in the regiment. The remarks were warmly applauded, and we hope they will be put to profit. The men of the 8th behaved well last summer because they knew that every one was looking at them. If they will realize the fact that they are equally exposed to view since the JOURNAL has taken up its task, they can easily regain their reputation. It is as easy to be neat and punctual as to be lazy and dirty. Whatever happens, the JOURNAL reporters are sure to see it, and the whole military force of the United States, Regulars and Volunteers, will know whether any given New York regiment is a regiment of soldiers like the 7th or of louts like the Mulligan Guards. If the reputation of a regiment suffers, it will be by its own fault; if it does well we shall record it.

NINTH NEW YORK.—On the first Monday of each month the Staten Island recruits of Co. B, of this regiment, join the New York men for the purpose of holding company drill. On December 3 the combined company (which pre-

sented only two sergeants and fourteen files out of a total on the roll of seventy-eight) was turned over to Capt. Kirkland in the company room, and by him conducted to the main hall for drill in the school of the company. That portion of Co. B quartered in the city, if alone, might have executed the movements of the tactics with fair precision; but when more than half of the fourteen files were recruits of hardly two months' standing, it did seem strange that an officer of good judgment should endeavor to instruct in the school of the company men who had hardly gleaned the rudiments of setting up and squad drill. It is needless to state that the drill was as a rule unsatisfactory; yet in certain of the movements the recruits exhibited some of the knowledge gained in the squad room. The manual was wretched, and should be taught in squads. During the hour spent in the large room the men were most attentive, and followed the orders of the instructor as well as was possible for recruits. Capt. Kirkland has plenty of work before him, and the sooner he temporarily suspends company drills, and devotes his own and his subordinates' time to squad instruction, the sooner will Co. B reach the position of a drilled company in the National Guard. A good sergeant, who would devote at least three nights a week to the Staten Island men, would be a great help in perfecting the men.

THIRTEENTH NEW YORK.—This regiment is directed to assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform, white cross belts and gloves, for drill and instruction, as follows: Co. A, B, C, D and E, on Tuesday, Dec. 4; Co. F, H, I and K, on Thursday, Dec. 6. The regiment will parade at the armory in dress uniform on Thursday, Dec. 20. Assembly on each evening at 8 p. m. The following changes are announced: Election—Frank Harrison, first lieutenant. Appointments—Olas. A. Olcott, surgeon; Edward B. Trussell, quartermaster; Gustavo A. Jahn, commissary; J. Fred. Ackerman, inspector of rifle practice; Jas. Watt, assistant surgeon. Resignations—Major Wm. R. Syme, Quartermaster Robert P. Scrymser, Surgeon J. Fred. Moore, and Commissary Robert B. Hughes, expiration of term of service.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—The 22d regiment held its first battalion drill this season at the regimental armory in West Fourteenth street on Friday evening, November 30. On the sounding of the assembly the several companies fell in on the main floor, special places for formation having been assigned each company. These specified spots were introduced by the adjutant, in order to facilitate rapid equalization and formation. The companies were formed on the Fourteenth street side of the building, facing east and west, while the adjutant, non-commissioned staff and color guard assumed position on the Fifteenth street side of the room, facing south. As the regimental line was to be formed on the line occupied by the adjutant and general guides, it will be seen that the company formation lines were immediately in front of the color line, and would be compelled to march to its rear before coming into line at formation. The equalization was very slow, twenty-five minutes being consumed in receiving the sergeant's reports and sending off the details. At 8:35 o'clock adjutant's call was sounded, and in the formation the defects of the new system was apparent. The color company being placed almost in the centre of the room, was compelled to march to the right and rear, instead of marching directly on the alignment, and as the other companies commenced to move at the adjutant's call, the loss of time caused by the flank marching of the color company compelled them to crowd on each other; and one company, in its eagerness to find a place, assumed the wrong position in line, and had to be changed. Over six minutes was wasted in this formation, and after the command "guides post" the colonel ordered a re-formation of the line. It required a little over three minutes to perfect the second formation. The adjutant has the correct idea as to the disposition of the companies previous to the formation, but if he will mass them on his right and left instead of in front, the senior companies of each wing will instead of toward the Fourteenth street side of the hall, they will be able to move into position by the right and left flank, and will not be compelled to march around the room in front of the color line. During the equalization the commandant of Co. E opened ranks and inspected the uniforms and equipments of his men. The intention of the captain was correct, but the company should have been inspected by the first sergeant previous to its being turned over. This inspection by company should be made on every occasion of its formation; and men careless in their dress, or parading without full equipments, should be thrown out and returned as absent. The ceremonies of the evening were commenced with a "dress parade," the command presented to Col. Porter being ten companies of sixteen full files, in fatigue uniform, with knapsacks and overcoats rolled thereon. The general appearance of the regiment was excellent, the manual of arms good, with the exception of the right shoulder from carry and support, the ducking of heads spoiling these movements. The steadiness of the command during the sergeant's reports and the march of the officers to the front was good, and was commented on by the military spectators present. At the close of the dress parade, a battalion drill was commenced, without a new formation, and with the bayonets fixed. As a dress parade should be complete in itself, a new formation should be made for battalion drill; while during manoeuvres the bayonets should be habitually carried in the scabbards. The usual march in column of fours was first made in order to steady the men. At first the step was uneven and distances poor, but after circling the room the command settled into its regular gait, and marched splendidly. The breaking of companies by the flank to the front, marching in company front and wheelings were all handsomely executed, the guides being prompt and well versed in their duties. The wheelings of the right and left companies deserve special mention. Column of fours, double time, was very poor, the step being uneven and too rapid, while from the constant changes of direction the ranks were crowded. On resuming the quick time, divisions were broken by the flank to the front, marched and wheeled around the room, but not in good shape. The alignments were only fair, while the wheels were as a rule bad. Lack of sufficient space may

have caused the break in the wheels. On resuming the column of fours the ranks were crowded, and it took some time for the command to settle into the step. An advance by wings was beautifully executed in quick and double time, the alignments in the double time being almost perfect. The formation of column of fours from these wings, double time, was also excellent; and the resumption of the quick from the double time beautiful. After these movements a rest was ordered, and during this rest the first breach of discipline was observed. The men in the left company (G) were inclined to be demonstrative, but the lieutenant-commanding ordered "attention," executed the manual and kept the company for some time at parade rest. This he considered enough to prevent any skylarking, but after the rest was given and his back turned several of the men deliberately lighted cigarettes and commenced to smoke, continuing so to do until the order "attention." The ceremonies were closed with an inspection of the uniforms and equipments, after which the companies were dismissed.

A COURT-MARTIAL DECISION.—At the last court-martial of the 71st New York, Captain M. L. Van Tine, president, Private Julius Schmaelzin, of Co. G, was returned as a delinquent and fined fifty-five dollars. Not paying the fine imposed, a warrant was issued against him, and on the 23d of November Marshal Leon placed him in Ludlow street jail. On the 24th he procured a writ of habeas corpus, returnable November 26 before Justice Lawrence at Supreme Court Chambers, upon a petition setting forth that at the time of his enlistment he was a minor and that he did not obtain the consent of his parents. The enlistment papers, however, show that he swore that his age at time of enlistment was twenty-one, and when this fact was brought to the attention of his counsel he at once vacated the position of a minor, and claimed his discharge on the ground of defects in the warrant. When the matter came up for argument the original warrant was produced, which had in some mysterious manner been manipulated, showing that the court-martial adjourned to the 29th of February and that the prisoner was tried on the 28th. It was evident, however, that the court was adjourned to the 28th and the figures changed to the 29th, whether for the purposes of the case or not we do not say; but Justice Lawrence promptly decided that the original commitment shows that the court-martial adjourned to the 28th and that the prisoner was tried that day; the conviction, therefore, was sustained and the prisoner remanded to Ludlow street jail. This should be a warning to our National Guardsmen not to be so ready to invent flimsy excuses to absolve themselves from duty, especially when they only lay themselves open to criminal prosecution.

Ausbacher and Frazer, for prisoner; Captain Edwin J. Murfin, for regiment.

REGIMENTAL EQUALIZATION.—We have received a communication signed "Adjutant" in reference to some recent criticisms in the JOURNAL on the equalization of regiments, which is unavoidably laid over, on account of the pressure on our columns this week. In the meanwhile we should be pleased to receive from the adjutants of regiments their views on this subject of equalization. Certainly a considerable amount of time is wasted in the present manner of equalizing regiments, and the views of the officers under whose supervision the work is performed ought to be of value.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Newport Artillery intend to visit the Paris Exposition next year as a representative company of our citizen soldiery. The idea is a capital one, as they are uniformed, armed and equipped in every way the same as the Regulars (excepting in quality of goods), and would undoubtedly create a sensation among the enthusiastic French people. That the company with whom their noble Lafayette was familiar in the dark days of our revolutionary struggle, after the lapse of a hundred years, should participate in their great national celebration, would be a silent but eloquent witness to the stability of the American Republic.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—Capt. Henry Gimpel, Co. C, was elected lieutenant-colonel of the 5th New York on December 4. Col. Spencer presided.

—The reports of rifle practice for the State of New York, with the exception of one brigade, have been received by the General Inspector of Rifle Practice.

—The Board of Directors N. R. A. held its regular meeting on December 4. Gen. Dakin's resignation as a member of the executive committee was accepted.

—Co. B, 22d New York, held its annual meeting on December 3, and elected the following officers for the present year: President, Capt. Thos. H. Cullen; Vice-President, J. M. Noonan; Secretaries, W. T. Baird and L. H. Platt; Treasurer, Theo. Bol-rath, Jr.

—GENERAL ORDERS No. 19, c. s., 23d New York announces the marksmen who have qualified in the regiment during the season of 1877. One hundred and twenty-one members are entitled to the badge, the leading score being 45 out of the possible 50.

—Col. C. L. Peel, executive officer N. R. A. of Great Britain, who accompanied the late British team to the United States, has made an exhaustive report on the Creedmoor range and our system of team shooting. He recommends the adoption of the telephone, bulletins wind dial and shelter tents at Wimbledon, and gives his reasons for the success of the American team. He also advocates the formation of teams from the colleges of Great Britain, and urgently recommends the adoption of the breech-loader.

THE garrison quarters at Standing Rock Agency had a narrow escape from being burned November 30. Only one house was burned, occupied by Lieutenant Roberts, 17th Infantry, and Dr. Ferguson. A still night saved the rest.

Miss Mary Logan, daughter of Gen. Logan, late Senator, was married in Chicago, November 28, to Mr. Wm. F. Tucker of that city.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS.

THE following officers of both services have been confirmed during the week in their commissions:

Navy.—Assistant Engineers Albert F. Dixon and John A. Tobin, to be passed assistant engineers; Cadet Engineers Frank H. Bailey, William Cowles, George S. Willis, William L. Cathcart, Walter F. Worthington, William N. Little, Theodore F. Burdett, William R. King, E. R. Freeman, George H. T. Babbitt, Frank H. Eldridge, Charles C. Kleckner, Alberto De Ruiz, and William B. Boggs, to be assistant engineers.

Marines.—First Lieutenant Ed. P. Meeker to be captain; Second Lieutenant Otway C. Berryman to be first lieutenant.

Army.—Thomas J. Spencer to be first lieutenant, 10th Cavalry.

Army Promotions.—Corps of Engineers, Major Nathaniel Michler to be lieutenant-colonel October 16, 1877, vice Kirtz, deceased; Captain William J. Twining to be major October 16, vice Michler, promoted.

Medical Department.—Major John Campbell, surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel November 8, 1877, vice Edwards, deceased; Captain John W. Williams, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of major November 8, 1877, vice Campbell, promoted.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

General Ord has been to Washington during the week, holding a conference with Gen. Sherman and Secretary McCrary, on the dangers that threaten the Mexican border. Owing to his representations, the 20th Infantry has been ordered to Texas. The Mexican correspondent of the New York World, who displays the most accurate information from that quarter, says: "The Fifth Battalion of Mexican Infantry left Mazatlan October 27 for the Rio Grande, and General Ord has applied for an additional regiment of cavalry. The *Two Republics* of the 10th inst. announces that General Trevino, who has been a guest of President Diaz, is going to take with him to the frontier three battalions of infantry, one of cavalry and two batteries, together with a large supply of arms, ammunition and uniforms, as well as the officers for four new regiments to be raised. The most intelligent observers of events in that section pronounce a war inevitable. Its only avoidance is by the recession of one or both governments from their positions. A retreat by President Diaz is a deliberate political suicide, and no Mexican ruler has ever knowingly taken such a step. Our own Government cannot put itself in the humiliating plight of a virtual avowal of its inability to protect its border against such a despicable neighbor. Texas alone could clean out that bandit nation if permission were accorded her. The long roll of rival armies is already sounding along the Rio Grande, and where such intense bitterness prevails on both sides the first collision will be a bloody one."

HAPPY tidings for nervous sufferers, and those who have been dosed, drugged, and quacked. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts effectually cure premature debility, weakness, and decay. Book and Journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., New York City.

CASHMERE BOUQUET TOILET SOAP.

The perfume of COLGATE & COMPANY'S CASHMERE BOUQUET EXTRACT and TOILET POWDER will be appreciated by all who have enjoyed the delightful fragrance of the Toilet Soap which is so universally esteemed.

"Cigars by mail." See Adv. of A. M. Platt, New Haven, Ct.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

O'BRIEN-FALCONER.—At the residence of John G. Deshler, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, November 13, by the Rev. Willis Lord, D. D., LYSTER M. O'BRIEN, U. S. Army, and HELEN FALCONER. No cards.

SNYDER-LEE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1877, at Pottsville, Penn., by the Rev. C. G. Gilliat, D. D., Chief Engineer HENRY LEE SNYDER, U. S. Army, to LIZZIE L., daughter of the late Richard Lee, of Pottsville.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

BARRY.—At Philadelphia, on November 10, 1877, GEORGE J. BARRY, Chief Engineer U. S. Navy.

CRAWFORD.—At Carlisle Barracks, Penn., Dec. 5, 1877, LE ROY CRAWFORD, son of Rebecca S. and Lieut. M. Crawford, U. S. A., aged 3 years, 1 month and 16 days. Washington and St. Louis papers please copy.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

GENERAL FANCY GOODS AND DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

STAPLE GOODS AND NOVELTIES

RECEIVED BY EVERY EUROPEAN STEAMER.

Messrs. LA FORGE & VALENTINE, who have been for ten years the managing partners, are now the sole proprietors of the concern.

The house has not now and never has had any Branch, Agent or Agency.

LA FORGE Kid Glove, all desirable shades, 2 button 78c., 98c., \$1.24 and \$1.48, according to quality.

All orders by mail RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE.

Catalogues sent free on application.

No. 194, 200, 202, 204, and 208 Sixth Avenue.

25 & 27 West 12th St., and 20 & 22 West 14th St.

Address, 14th Street and 6th Ave., New York.

PAJAMAS

These luxurious garments of the East, indispensable for Officers of the Army and Navy, Sportsmen, Yachtsmen and Travellers generally can be had only of

THOMAS MILLER,

MANUFACTURER OF FINE SHIRTS AND

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

1125 Broadway, New York.

Descriptive Pamphlets sent on application.

MILITARY GLOVES.—An extra soft finish Glove in White Castor. Courvoisier's make, is imported by us only. Officers are requested to call and examine them.

KNOW THYSELF

A new Medical Treatise, "THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, OR SELF-PRESERVATION," book for everybody. Price \$1, sent by mail. Fifty original prescriptions, either one of which is worth ten times the price of the book. Gold Medal awarded the author. The Boston Herald says: "The Science of Life," beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published. An illustrated pamphlet sent FREE Address DR. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass.

HEAL THYSELF

COLORIFIC BEAUTIFUL Brown or Black;

Warner's Colorific for the hair. All Druggists.

Depot, 13 Day St., New York.

ALLAN RUTHERFORD,

(Late 3d Auditor U. S. Treasury),

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 26 Grant Place, Washington, D. C.

Having been 3d Auditor of the United States Treasury for nearly six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Departments at Washington. Will give Special Attention to all business connected with the Settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally all business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refers to Hon. R. C. McCormick, Asst. Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Saml. F. Phillips, Solicitor General U. S., Washington, D. C.; Hon. J. M. McGrew, 8th And. U. S. Trans.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen Sts., N. Y.

FROM AUCTION,
FROM PRIVATE SALE.
From Domestic Manufacture,
FROM ENGLAND,
FRANCE,
GERMANY,
AND SWITZERLAND,

DRESS SILKS.

COLORS AND BLACKS—EVERY DAY—NEW
GOODS IN THIS DEPARTMENT.
RUNNING FROM 55c., 65c., 75c., 85c., \$1, to
\$3.50 per yard.

MILINERY SILKS, PLUSHES,
VELVETS, VELVETEENS,
FANCY GOODS, WORSTED EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, WHITE GOODS,
BARGAINS IN
OSTRICH FEATHERS AND TIPS, Flowers, &c.

KID GLOVED LINED GLOVES, 2 to 12 buttons.
DRESS TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, SILK GAL-
LOONS, BUTTONS, ORNAMENTS, LACES,
CORSETS, SKIRTS, LEATHER GOODS, SIL-
VER-PLATED WARE.

1,000
NEW CLOAKS AND SACQUES,
NEW MATERIALS.
EXAMINE—Frm \$1.50, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$7.50 to \$50.

EXAMINE OUR SUIT DEPARTMENT.

EXAMINE OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTM'T.

SEAWLS, BOTH CASHMERE AND BROCHE,
UNDER PRICE.

MISSSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

NEW PURCHASE AND Clearing Out.

FELT HATS,
GENUINE WOOL FELT,
ALL DESIRABLE SHAPES, at } **30 CENTS,**
At 45c., and 55c., and 65c., and 85c.
ALL BEAUTIFUL GOODS.
AMERICAN FELTS, 10c., 15c., 20c.

CLEARING OUT
TRIMMED BONNETS,
ALSO,
PLUSH HATS AND BONNETS.

Catalogue and Price List
SENT BY MAIL FREE ON APPLICATION.
ORDERS BY MAIL
Promptly attended to.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
309, 311, 311½, GRAND STREET,
56, 58, 60, 62, 66, 68 and 70 ALLEN ST.

SHOPPING

Of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen
promptly executed by Mrs. LETITIA C. BAKER,
130 East 38th St., N.Y. Send stamp for Circular,
with reference, etc.



**Marine Screw En-
gine** and Boilers for
driving Model Yachts
from one to ten feet in
length, and Row-Boats or
Skiffs 16 feet and
upwards in length; either
plain castings, partly fin-
ished, or complete ready for use, so constructed
that a speed of from six to twenty miles per
hour can be easily obtained.

The Engine can be quickly detached from the
Yacht or Boat, and is then suitable for Agricul-
tural, Domestic, Mechanical, Commercial or
Amateur requirements, when small power only
is needed.
100 Scroll Work Designs free on receipt
of Stamp.
GEO. PARR, Buffalo, N. Y.



THE COINAGES OF THE
World Ancient and Modern.
8vo. 305 pages: 677 Illustrations.
Price \$2.50. Sent,
post-free, by the publishers.
By the aid of this book any
one can at once determine
the nationality of any coin.
Collectors of coins or for-
eign postage stamps send
stamp for 30-page descrip-
tive catalogue. SCOTT & CO., 148 Fulton St.

**GENUINE
DURHAM**
(TRADE MARK)

SMOKING TOBACCO.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
W. T. Blackwell & Co.
(Successors to W. T. Blackwell.)
DURHAM, N. C.

MESSRS. TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK
CITY, have made extensive prepar-
ations for the approaching HOLI-
DAYS.

Their stock of Diamonds, Watches,
Jewelry, Silverware, Bronzes, Pottery,
Stationery and Fancy Articles, is the
largest and most varied in this country,
and includes novelties from abroad and
choice goods of their own manufacture,
not to be found elsewhere.

A special department has been organ-
ized for sending goods to persons at a
distance from New York, and any one
known to the house, or naming satis-
factory references, can have careful
selections sent for inspection.

They have lately published a little
pamphlet containing a condensed ac-
count of each department, and lists of
articles appropriate for presents, which
they will send to any address on
request.



Rogers' Statuary,
\$10, and Upwards.
"Traveling Magician,"
Price \$15.
Illustrated Catalogues
may be had on applica-
tion, or will be mailed
by enclosing 10 cts. to
JOHN ROGERS,
1155 Broadway, N. Y.,
Cor. 27th St.
Please state where ad-
vertisement was seen.

COPY YOUR LETTER
USE
Excelsior Copying Book.
Made of Chemical Paper.
Quickly copies on Dry paper any writing WITH-
OUT Water, PRESS, or BRUSH, used at home,
library or office. For Soldiers and Officers wish-
ing to retain copies of letters, every business
man, clergymen, correspondents, travellers, it is
invaluable—sells at sight. Send \$3.00 and we
will send a 300 page Book, letter size, BY MAIL,
paid to any address. We refer to any Commercial
Agency. Send stamp for Agents' Circular.
**EXCELSIOR MFG. CO., 110 DEARBORN ST.,
Chicago, Ills. 5000 Agents wanted.**

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS
Of the late war, or any time since of the regu-
lar Army or Navy, disabled by disease or wounds
are entitled to pension. If the soldier is dead
the heirs are entitled. Very many of the late
war are still entitled to bounty, prize money,
and other allowances. McKell & Birney, of
Washington, D. C., one of whom is late of the
Army, and since chief of a division in the
Pension Bureau, make a specialty of these,
and all other officers' and soldiers' claims, particu-
larly increase of pensions. We will recipro-
cate favors with any officer or soldier referring us
to these claimants. For full information,
address us, enclosing stamp. No fee charged
till claim is allowed and paid.

REVOLUTION IN WATCHES!
Elegant, Accurate, Durable, Warranted Time
Keepers, within the reach of all.
Electro Gold Plate Stem Winders.
Anchor Movements, all the latest improvements.
No Key required for Winding or Setting hands.
\$15.00.

These Watches are equal in every respect to the
highest priced Watches. Are UNRIVALED as
correct Time keepers. The cases have a thick-
ness of Gold inside and outside, by our new
Electro process, and we will GUARANTEE that
our watches will for 10 YEARS have the same ap-
pearance as the most costly solid GOLD WATCHES.
Our \$12 HUNTING CASE Gent's or Ladies'
WATCH is the same in every respect, with the
only difference of being KEY-WINDER. We send
every Watch in a handsome MOROCCO CASE, and
as an evidence of the truth of our statements,
and reliability of our Watches and our firm, we
will send to any part of the U. S., C. O. D., GIVEN
PRIVILEGE OF EXAMINATION BEFORE TAKING.
F. C. MILLER & CO.,
No. 117 Fulton Street, New York City.
Correspondence solicited, send for circular.



**KEATING'S COUGH
LOZENGES** are daily
recommended for Coughs,
Colds, Asthma, &c., by the
Faculty. Testimonials from
the most eminent may be
seen. Price 50 cts. per box.
Sold by all druggists.
N. B. They contain no op-
ium or preparation thereof.
E. FUGERA & CO.,
New York, Special Agents.

BROOKS BROTHERS,
BROADWAY, Cor. BOND ST.,
New York,
UNIFORMS

FOR THE
ARMY, NAVY,
AND
NATIONAL GUARD.

We have the best Imitation Gold Watch in the Market for Trading Purposes. The metal is a composition of other metals, so closely resembling gold that no one can tell the difference by a chemical test, and it is the best substitute for gold known. AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. TURNED HUNTING CASES, and equal in appearance to a GOLD WATCH. THAT COSTS FROM \$1.50 TO \$2.00. It sells and trades readily, for use or to make money on, try this. Owing to our large sales, we are enabled to reduce the price of them to \$12 each with an elegant chain attached. In required, and gives general satisfaction. We send them by Mail or Express, on receipt of \$10 to any part of the United States, and remit \$3 on account. These elegant chains weigh about Fifty Pennyweights, and the same pattern in pure gold, and we sell the Watch and Chain for \$14, sent by Mail in a Registered Package, post-paid, to any Post Office in the United States. We sell the Watch without the Chain for \$10.

J. BRIDE & CO., NEW YORK
CLINTON PLACE, & NO. 11 EIGHTH STREET, NEW YORK.

**TO WATCH
SPECULATORS**

34th Year.
**NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.,**
**Post-Office Square,
BOSTON.**

Assets, - - \$14,193,866 60

This Company insures lives upon the MUTUAL plan, and upon easy terms of payment of premium. Also, is prepared to discount at a reasonable rate of interest. Endowment policies which will mature prior to Jan. 1, 1878.

OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY are charged the tabular rate of premium only, except when engaged in ACTUAL WARFARE.
BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.
JOS. M. GIBBENS, Secretary.
KENNY & RATCLIFFE,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR NEW YORK.
Office: "Evening Post" Building,
Broadway.

\$320,000 Cash in Prizes
**SECOND GRAND DRAWING—COMMON-
WEALTH PRIZE DISTRIBUTION CO. OF KY.**
Under an act of the Legislature, for the purpose
of endowing the city schools of Frankfort.
Drawing at Library Hall, Louisville, Ky.
DECEMBER 31, OR MONEY REFUNDED.
**Grand Capital Prizes of \$50,000,
\$20,000, \$10,000, \$5,000.**
FARMERS & DRIVERS' BANK, Depository.

LIST OF PRIZES.	
1 capital prize of.....	\$50,000
1 capital prize of.....	20,000
2 capital prizes of \$10,000 each.....	20,000
5 capital prizes of \$5,000 each.....	25,000
8 capital prizes of \$3,000 each.....	15,000
10 capital prizes of \$2,000 each.....	20,000
20 prizes of \$1,000 each.....	20,000
40 prizes of \$500 each.....	20,000
100 prizes of \$200 each.....	20,000
500 prizes of \$100 each.....	50,000
8,000 prizes of \$10 each.....	80,000

6,664 prizes, all cash..... \$320,000
Whole tickets, \$10; Halves, \$5; Quarters, \$2.50;
11 tickets, \$100; 33½ tickets, \$300; 57 tickets, \$500.
This Drawing is under the same management
that so ably and satisfactorily conducted the Se-
cond Drawing of the Ky. Cash Distribution Co.
Whole Tickets, \$10; Halves \$5; Quarters, \$2.50.
For tickets, address G. W. BARKOW & CO.,
General Managers, Courier Journal Building,
Louisville, Ky., or THOS. H. HAYS & CO.,
General Agents, 697 Broadway, N. Y.
Send for Circular. Reliable Agents Wanted.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,
(LATE 502-504 BROADWAY),
184 FIFTH AVENUE,
Broadway & 23d St., NEW YORK.

**Seal-Skin Sacques and
Wraps,
Fur-Lined Circulars and
Cloaks,
Fur-Trimnings, Mats, and
Robes,**

ALL IN NEW STYLES, LARGE ASSORT-
MENT, AND AT LOW PRICES.

N. B.—Orders by mail, or information desired,
will receive special and prompt attention.

JOS. C. CRUBB & CO.,
712 Market St., Philadelphia.



Central Fire Breech-Loading Guns. Single
Barrel, ranging in price from \$15 upwards. Double
Barrel, ranging in price from \$22.50 upwards.
Guns, Rifles and Pistols of the best and most
approved English and American manufacture.
Paper and Brass Shells, Wads, Caps, etc. Prices
on Application.



**American Breech-Loading
SHOT-GUN**

FOR CLOSE HARD SHOOTING EXCELS ALL
OTHERS. Send for Circular. Extra heavy
guns for Duck and Long Range Shooting a
specialty.

HYDE, SHATTUCK & CO., M'rs.
HATFIELD, MASS.

ELEGANT HOLIDAY GIFTS

SILVER NAPKIN RINGS in novel and
beautiful designs, and other novelties in plated ware,
at very low prices. Goods can be sent by mail.
Address for photograph, **JAMES W. TUFTS,**
33 to 39 Bowker St., BOSTON, MASS.

W. L. HAYDEN, Teacher of Guitar, Flute, Cornet.
Agent for Tilton Pat. Guitar, the best in use.
Dealer in Musical Instruments, Music
Stamps. Catalogues free. 120 Tremont St. Boston.

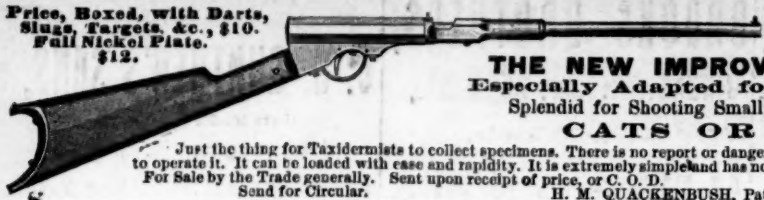


Our Nobby Cap.

WARNOCK & CO.,
Army and Navy Hatters,
Equipments and Embroideries,
519 Broadway, New York.

**Improved Field, Marine,
Opera and Tourist's Glasses.**
Spectacles and Eye Glasses Artificial
Human Eyes. **H. WALDSTEIN, Opti-
cian,** 545 Broadway, N. Y. Catalogues
mailed by enclosing stamp. Highest award re-
ceived at the Centennial and Am. Institute 1876.

Price, Boxed, with Darts,
Slugs, Targets, &c., \$10.
Full Nickel Plate.
\$12.



A FINE HOLIDAY PRESENT.

THE NEW IMPROVED AIR RIFLE, Especially Adapted for Target Practice. Splendid for Shooting Small Game and touching up CATS OR DOGS.

Just the thing for Taxidermists to collect specimens. There is no report or danger attending its use, or any auxiliaries required to operate it. It can be loaded with ease and rapidity. It is extremely simple and has no delicate parts to get out of order or wear out. For Sale by the Trade generally. Sent upon receipt of price, or C. O. D.

H. M. QUACKENBUSH, Patentee and Manufacturer, Herkimer, N. Y.

DIAMONDS

BOUGHT AT A SACRIFICE.

1 Pair Brilliants, 9 Carats, \$1,200, cost nearly \$2,000. 1 Pair 6 Carats, \$800, cost over \$1,300. 1 Pair 4½ Carats, \$350, cost \$850. 1, 2, and 3 Carat Pairs equally low. Fresh bargains constantly. Silver Tea Set, \$400, cost \$900; ditto, \$275, cost \$600; another \$175, cost \$350. Small pieces, equally low. Watches and Jewelry below manufacture cost. Cash paid for duplicate Wedding Presents.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
150 BOWERY, New York.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ORDERS BY MAIL.

Michigan Military Academy.
Discipline and Scientific Course, modelled after West Point. Location healthful. Tuition and Board, \$350 per year. Cadets can remain during vacation. References: General Emory Upton, Fortress Monroe; Col. C. M. Terrell, San Antonio, Texas. Among the Trustees the Army is represented by Gen. Stanley, Weitzel and Pelouze. For Circular address Superintendent Mich. Mil. Academy, Orchard Lake, Oakland Co., Michigan.

BATTLES OF THE American Revolution.

WITH 40 MAPS.
By COL. HENRY B. CARRINGTON, U. S. A.,
M.A., LL.D.

Cloth, \$6.00; sheep, \$7.50; half calf or mor., \$9; half Russia or full mor., \$12; full Russia, \$15. Third Thousand in press.
Discount to Army Officers, 50 per cent.
Published by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, Chicago and New Orleans; London Depot: Hodges & Stroughton, No. 37 Paternoster Row; Liverpool Depot: Wm. Howell, 26 and 28 Church Street.

The discussion of the art of war, introducing the battles, is endorsed by General Sherman, Col. Hamley and other eminent military scholars.

**THE
War on the Western Waters,**
By Rear-Adm. WALKER, U.S.N. 500 pages illustrated, by mail, \$5.00. Address
F. R. REED & CO., P.O. Box 3973, New York.

Sixty-Six Sample Copies of our beautiful Oil Chromos sent free to agents. In close 10 cents with your applications, to pay postage. Address STRICKELMAN & Co., Cinn., O.

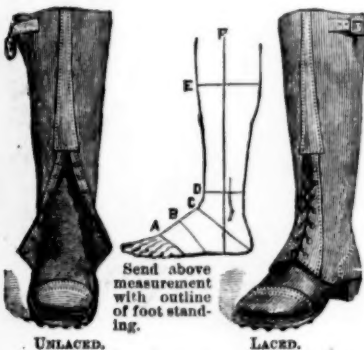
25 New Year Cards, with name, 20c. 25 Extra Mixed, 10c. Geo. I. Reed & Co., Nassau, N.Y.

HOTELS.

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE
Is in the Centre of the City.
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th Sts. New York.
Rates Reduced.—Rooms with Board, \$2.50 \$3.00 and \$3.50 per day. Rooms on European Plan, \$1.00 per day.

THOMSON'S

New Style Hunting Boots.



Has all the benefits of Top Boots, and ease and comfort of Laced Shoes. Watertight to the top. Send address for descriptive card.

Thomson & Son,

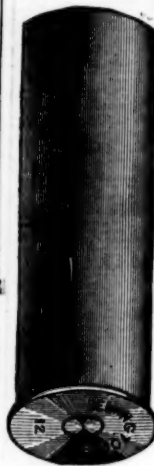
301 Broadway, N. Y.

P. O. Box 1,016.

Mention this paper.

25 Cards, 25 styles, 10c. or 20 Chromo Cards, 20c. with name. J. B. HUSTON, Nassau, N. Y.

THE REMINGTON



BRASS SOLID HEAD SHELLS STEEL CONE.

Easiest loaded and reloaded of any shell extant. Uses the so called Berdan primer, \$1. The best shell yet introduced. Can be reloaded hundred times or more. Fits any Breech-Loading Gun, Gauges No. 10, 12, 14, 16 and 16 B. In boxes of 2 doz., including combined loader and reloader complete, (all necessary for taking off old and putting in new primers, and seating wads.) Price, \$4.00 per box (2 doz. and implements), or \$1.80 per doz. without tools. Send for illustrated catalogue.

E. Remington & Sons.

ARMORY, ILION, N. Y.

Branch Offices: 281-283 Broadway, N.Y., P. O. Box 3994.
127 State St., Chicago, Ill.
149 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
47 No. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.



HATFIELD AND SONS, Army and Navy Tailors,

ESTABLISHED 1833.

832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A FULL LINE OF IMPORTED WOOLENS FOR FALL & WINTER WEAR

Letter from Sir HENRY HALFORD, Capt. of British Team.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL, CREEDMOOR, September 17th, 1877.

Messrs. Wm. S. Kimball & Co., Rochester, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—Pray accept my best thanks for the package of Vanity Fair Tobacco, which I found here yesterday. It is the best tobacco I ever smoked, and will be a great source of enjoyment to me on my western trip.

Believe me, yours truly.

H. S. J. HALFORD.

STRYKER & CO.,
431 BROOME ST., NEW YORK,

**Military Clothing
Exclusively.**

OFFICERS AND BAND UNIFORMS
A SPECIALTY.

BOYLAN & CO.,

Military Clothing

A Specialty.

135 GRAND STREET,
New York.

F. J. HEIBERGER,
Army, Navy and Citizens'

MERCHANT TAILOR

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
617 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Washington, D. C.

JOHN EARLE & CO.,

Army and Navy Tailors,

Two doors above the "Old South,"
No. 330 WASHINGTON STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

J. R. ACKERMAN'S SON,

ARMY TAILOR,

736 BROADWAY, New York.

W. J. STICKLE,
MANUFACTURER OF

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS,

(Successor to Dr. BLT.) 638 Broadway.
Improvements made and prices reduced. I give my personal attention to all work, having had fourteen years' experience in the business. Legs furnished upon Government order.

FRITSCH & CRIEB,
ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,

No. 1518 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA.

Established 1824.

JACOB REED'S SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ARMY, NAVY,

National Guard,

AND

BAND UNIFORMS.

301, 303 and 305 South 2nd Street,
PHILADELPHIA.



"OH, I'M SO COLD!"

To prevent such expressions, and to feel really comfortable in cold weather, is to wear Smith's Patent Perforated Buckskin Undergarments for ladies and gentlemen. Being perforated they don't retain moisture, but keep the body in a uniform degree of warmth. The medical profession, by whom they are highly recommended, say "uniform warmth assures uniform health." Premium has been awarded by American Institute, for seven consecutive years. Send for circular. D. C. HALL & Co., 764 Broadway, New York.

DITTMAR POWDER.

THE CHAMPION POWDER OF THE WORLD FOR all Othand Shooting at short and longest range. Unsurpassed for Cleanliness. Pleasant to shoot on account of little recoil and report. Desirable for hunting on account of little or no smoke. Unequalled for rapid firing, as it does not foul and heat up the barrel as much as black powder. Great accuracy, penetration and good pattern. Safer than black powder. Address
CARL DITTMAR, Neponset, Mass.

Great Reduction in price.

PAY OF OFFICERS OF THE

ARMY CASHED IN ADVANCE. 6 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits Payable on Demand. Special rates allowed on time Deposits. J. B. SQUIER & CO., Bankers, Washington, D. C.

To the Officers of U. S. Army & Navy.

OAK HALL, BOSTON,

NEW ENGLAND HEADQUARTERS FOR

Army and Navy Clothing,
HATS, CAPS, SWORDS, AND

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS
Of Every Description.

A SPECIALTY OF

Shooting Suits for Sportsmen.

The "BOSTON SHOOTING SUITS" and "TAN-COLORED LEATHER SUITS" are only made by G. W. S. SIMMONS & SON, Boston, Mass.

These suits are now used by many of our Officers on the Plains.

We are the Largest Dealers in the U. S. in

HAMMOCKS.

PAJAMAHS (or East India Sleeping Garments) in silk, woolen or cotton

UNITED STATES BUNTING FLAGS.

We are Agents for the New England Bunting Co., and can furnish flags at very low prices.

Foot Ball, Base Ball, Polo, and Boating Uniforms. Imported "Rugby Foot Balls." Tents for Hunters.

Illustrated Catalogues of Sporting or Military Goods can be had on application.

Address,

G. W. SIMMONS & SON,
OAK HALL, BOSTON, MASS.

Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co.,

676 Broadway, N. Y.

(Factories—Wallingford, Conn.)

MANUFACTURERS OF

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

SILVER PLATED WARES

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

CONSISTING OF SUCH ARTICLES AS
TEA SETS, URNS, SALVERS, EPERGNES,
BERRY DISHES, BUTTER DISHES,
DINNER AND BREAKFAST CASTERS,
TEA, CAKE BASKETS, TUREENS,
KNIVES, SPOONS, FORKS, ETC., ETC.

In every variety of Style and Finish.

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S

Sandalwood

Possesses a much greater power in restoring to a healthy state the mucous membrane of the urethra than either Cubeb or Copaliba. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding every other remedy. Sixty Capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Owing to its great success, many substitutes have been advertised, such as Pastes, Mixtures, Pills, Balsams, etc., also various kinds of Capsules, ALL of which have been abandoned.

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S Soft Capsules containing Oil of Sandalwood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 Wooster St., New York

New and Improved Engraving Process.

READ THIS:



PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR WOOD CUTS.
State where you saw this.

FIVE MILLION CIGARS
Sold in the United States Daily! Don't pay 10 or 15 cents each. We can sell you No. 1 Cigars per 100: \$3.50, \$6, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$10. Orders promptly filled. 25 cents extra if sent by mail. A. M. PLATT, New Haven, Ct.
N.B. 15 sample cigars sent free on receipt of \$1. Box 50 fine cigars sent postpaid on receipt of \$2.

Music and Music Books.
Any piece of Music or Music book mailed on receipt of price.

LEE & WALKER, 1113 Chestnut St., Phila., P.

Solid Cane Seat and Back Folding Chairs, 40 different Patterns, Folding Rockers, Chairs, Arm Chairs, Bed Chairs, Settees, etc. COLLAPSON BROS., 181 Canal St., N. Y., Mfrs and Patentees. Illustrated Circulars sent free.

50 Large Mixed Cards, with name, 10c. or 40 in case 10c. Outfit 10c. Down & Co. Bristol, Ct.